

PROCEEDINGS

12

OF THE

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION,

HELD IN

HARRISBURG, PENNA.,

April 24th and 25th, 1879,

AND OF THE

TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA TEMPERANCE UNION,

HELD IN

PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.,

January 30th, 1879.

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

State Temperance Convention.

The First Day.

THURSDAY A. M., APRIL 24, 1879

The convention assembled at the First Lutheran church, in Harrisburg, at 10 a. m.

After an hour of devotional service, conducted by Rev. Daniel Hartman, of Harrisburg, and earnestly participated in by a large number of persons, Rev. D. C. Babcock, Secretary of the State Temperance Union, called the convention to order and read the following

Call for a State Temperance Convention.

TO THE FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The undersigned unite in this call in the belief that there is a general desire among the friends of temperance for a united State Convention, for the purpose of comparing views and devising methods of relief from the burdens of the liquor system.

The last meeting of this kind was in 1871. After the late war, from 1867 to 1871, each year witnessed such gatherings for counsel and concurrent action. These meetings were followed by earnest appeals for the suppression of the license system, and the enactment of prohibitory laws, which resulted in the passage of a Local Option law, by the Legislature of 1872—amended in 1873.

Embracing the opportunity thus afforded, the electors of forty-two of our sixty-six counties, voted against license. As results of right law and right action, peace, prosperity, lessened criminality and taxes followed almost immediately, and the liquor trade was greatly reduced.

The Internal Revenue reports show a decrease of 22 distilleries and 265 breweries, in this State, from 1873 to 1875. The proceedings of the Beer Brewers' Congress for 1875 say, "The Local Option law of Pennsylvania reduced the breweries in that state from 500 in 1873, to 346 in 1874," and deplore "a decrease in Pennsylvania of 33,936 barrels of beer" in 1874, and of "107,421 gallons," or 33,575 barrels less in 1875 than in 1874. "Very severe," they say, "is the injury which the Brewers have sustained in the so-called temperance states." "There is no doubt," they continue, "that the temperance agitation and prohibitory laws are the chief causes," etc.

We all remember that families and communities prospered as the manufacture and sale of

liquors diminished under Local Option. Vice, crime, poverty, disturbance of the streets, and irreligion are thus again shown to be inevitable sequences of liquor drinking and liquor selling, and that the latter rises in power for evil just in proportion as it is able to secure the protection of law.

Without animadverting upon any one, we shall be credited when we say that it was an evil day and a wicked blow against the best interests of our state, when, against the protests of thousands of petitioners, and without re-submission to the people, the Legislature and Executive repealed that law, and remanded those no-license districts back to a rejected license law. The tyranny of this act is more apparent when we remember that no convention of the people, either political or non-political, asked for such an overthrow of the popular will, though large and earnest conventions, and thousands of petitioners, protested against such action. Thus, evil triumphed!

But, if we do our duty, "the triumphing of the wicked will be short." That power "which frameth mischief by a law," shall be overthrown! With the evil comes this good: We can contrast the two years of no-license, with the three that have succeeded the repeal of Local Option, and learn its value as a law.

To overcome the evil we deplore will require the expenditure of time and money, and earnest prayer for the blessing of God. The work cannot be accomplished in any other way.

Believing that the true line of thought and effort is now more clearly seen by the masses than ever before, and that public sentiment demands the suppression of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors for drinking purposes, we, as representatives of Churches, Colleges, Seminaries, Sons of Temperance, Good Templars, Temples of Honor, Woman's Christian Temperance Unions, Reform Clubs, Prohibition Alliances, Law and Order Associations, Prohibitory Party Clubs, Young Men's Christian Associations, etc., etc., invite one and all to send not less than two delegates from each body, to a State Temperance Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, on Thursday and Friday, April 24th and 25th, 1879. The Convention will open at 11 a. m., Thursday. There will be an hour of devotion from 10 to 11 a. m.

Let us come together for earnest prayer and consultation about the greatest and gravest question of our time. Laying aside, for this occasion, our special methods of action, let us seek to unite on some plan of legislative relief from the terrible evils of the present liquor sys-

tem. Do not let any ordinary excuse keep you away from this Convention! Let it be such a gathering as shall clearly express the will of the people! Let all classes, and all professions, of both sexes, unite in one earnest effort to make this Convention helpful to the general cause of temperance. Eminent writers and speakers will be invited to take part in the proceedings. The best possible arrangements will be made for reduced rates on all railroads; and entertainment at Harrisburg will be furnished in private families, when desired, either gratuitously, or at low rates.

For PENNSYLVANIA TEMPERANCE UNION—James Black, esq., President; Joshua L. Bailey, First Vice-President; Rev. D. C. Babcock, Corresponding Secretary; A. Brobst, Treasurer.

PROHIBITION STATE COMMITTEE—George F. Turner, Chairman.

GRAND DIVISION OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE—John Wear, G. W. P.; John C. Maguigan, Grand Scribe.

GRAND LODGE OF GOOD TEMPLARS—Hon. S. B. Chase, P. G. W. C. T.; A. Bestwick, G. W. C. T.; Miss Abbie A. Hinkle, Grand Secretary; Mrs. Annie J. Weichman, Superintendent of Juvenile Temples.

TEMPLE OF HONOR—W. C. Claghorn, G. W. T.; Rev. A. H. Sembower, G. W. Recorder.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION—Mrs. Fannie D. B. Chase, President.

W. C. T. UNION OF HARRISBURG—Mrs. L. T. Medbury, President; Mrs. George H. Weaver, Secretary.

FRANKLIN REFORMATORY HOME, PHILADELPHIA—Samuel P. Godwin, President.

PROHIBITION ALLIANCE OF PHILADELPHIA—I. Newton Peirce, President; Dr. Wm. Hargreaves, Vice-President; E. M. Keely, Secretary.

M. E. PREACHERS' MEETING, PHILADELPHIA—Rev. N. B. Durell, President; Rev. S. W. Gehrett, Secretary.

PRESBYTERIAN MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION—Rev. W. P. Breed, D. D., President; Rev. Charles Brown, Secretary.

BAPTIST MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION—Rev. J. H. Chambers, President; Rev. I. Newton Rittenhouse, Secretary.

MISSIONARY INSTITUTE, SELINGROVE—Rev. H. Ziegler, Superintendent; Rev. P. Born, Principal.

LAW AND ORDER ASSOCIATION, OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY—Hon. J. K. Moorhead, President; James Park, Chairman Executive Committee.

LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE—Rev. D. D. DeLong, A. M., President.

STATE LOCAL OPTION ASSOCIATION—Rev. G. K. Ormond, D. D., President; J. R. Sypher, esq., Chairman of Eastern Committee.

PERSONAL—Hon. P. W. and F. J. Sheaffer, Pottsville; Rev. A. S. Thorne, Editor *Millers-town Review*; Rev. C. S. Ehrenfeld, D. D., State Librarian; Rev. T. H. Robinson, D. D., Market Square Presbyterian Church; Rev. Richard Hinkle, Grace M. E. Church; Rev. Joel Swartz, D. D., First Lutheran Church, Harrisburg; Rev. Wm. T. Wylie, Presbyterian Church, Butler; Lewis D. Vail, esq., and Dr. G. E. Palen, Germantown; Rev. H. W. Warren, D. D., Pastor Arch St. M. E. Church; Rev. B. L. Agnew, D. D., North Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia; Rev.

J. F. Chaplain, D. D., P. E. of Lehigh District; Rev. A. Rittenhouse, D. D., P. E. of North Philadelphia District; Philadelphia Conference, M. E. Church; Hon. E. S. N. Morgan, Lawrence county; George Woods, LL. D., Chancellor of the Western University; Hon. A. A. Barker, Cambria county; Hon. A. McAllister, Blair county; Hon. William H. Blair, Centre county; Col. George F. McFarland, Dauphin county; Mr. David E. Small, York county, Traill Green, M. D., LL. D., Easton; Rev. James Dickson, Rev. Walter Cattell, and several others, Berwick; Rev. Stewart Mitchell, D. D., Rev. O. D. Marcley, Rev. M. L. Smyser, and others, Bloomsburg; Y. M. T. Union, New Castle, Rev. R. A. Brown, D. D., and several others; Hon. A. H. Fulton, Indiana county; Rev. J. A. McCauley, D. D., and Rev. H. F. Harman, D. D., Carlisle.

After the reading of the call, Mr. Babcock nominated Gen. Louis Wagner, of Philadelphia, as Temporary President, and Rev. A. H. Sembower, of Reading, as Temporary Secretary, and they were elected.

Gen. Wagner took the chair, thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon him, stated the objects of the Convention and called upon Rev. T. H. Robinson, D. D., of Harrisburg, to lead in prayer.

The Convention then proceeded to business.

Rev. Joel Swartz, D. D., of Harrisburg, offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee of thirteen on Credentials and Organization, be appointed to secure the names and postoffice addresses of the delegates present at this convention, and through them or otherwise, so far as possible, the names and addresses of friends of temperance in this commonwealth. Adopted.

The chair appointed as follows:

Rev. Dr. Swartz, Dauphin; J. C. Maguigan, Philadelphia; Rev. J. W. Buckley, Snyder; Mrs. Mary Miller, Lycoming; Rev. A. N. Hollifield, Huntingdon; J. H. Brosius, Lancaster; Rev. N. S. Buckingham, Bedford; Geo. Finley, Allegheny; E. A. Packer, Carbon; Martin Seipel, Lehigh; Peter Robinson, Luzerne; A. B. Tate, Lycoming; Mrs. E. S. Southworth, Crawford.

While the committee was out preparing to report, the chair called upon the following persons to address the meeting:

Rev. G. K. Ormond, D. D., of Pittsburg, Chairman of the Local Option Executive Committee of Pennsylvania, urged earnest effort for securing some law by which the curse of strong drink may be stayed.

Rev. W. C. Hendrickson, of Bucks county, spoke earnestly on the same subject.

The choir sang, "What Shall the Harvest Be?"

Hon. B. S. Dartt, of Bradford county, spoke of our duty and responsibility at the present hour.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Lincoln sang, "The Ship of State."

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following permanent officers. The report was adopted.

President: Hon. Felix R. Brunot, of Allegheny.

Vice Presidents: Rev. J. A. Brown, D. D., Adams; Mrs. M. McClellan Brown, Allegheny; W. H. Edwards, Armstrong; A. Bestwick, Beaver; Rev. N. S. Buckingham, Bedford; Rev. W. C. Best, Berks; Hon. A. McAllister, Blair; Hon. B. S. Dartt, Bradford; Rev. W. C. Hendrickson, Bucks; Rev. W. T. Wylie, Butler; John Fulton, Cambria; Mrs. L. M. Musser, Cameron; E. A. Packer, Carbon; Christian Buck, Centre; G. Howard Leeds, Chester; N. H. Beatty, Clarion; Rev. J. S. McMurray, Clearfield; Rev. B. P. King, Clinton; Rev. Alem Brittain, Columbia; Mrs. E. S. Southwarth, Crawford; W. D. Blackburn, esq., Cumberland; Rev. Joel Swartz, D. D., Dauphin; H. F. Morrow, Delaware; Dr. T. S. Hartley, Elk; G. W. Brown, Erie; Hon. Jacob Provine, Fayette; John Thompson, Forest; W. G. Reed, Franklin; W. Scott Alexander, Fulton; Rev. M. Sweeney, Green; Hon. J. Simpson Africa, Huntingdon; Hon. J. W. Fulton, Indiana; Rev. J. O'Neal, Jefferson; J. A. McGill, Juniata; Rev. C. W. Stewart, D. D., Lancaster; Hon. W. H. Richmond, Lackawanna; Dr. Isaiah White, Lawrence; Prof. J. L. Kephart, Lebanon; M. A. Seipel, Lehigh; S. N. Callender, Luzerne; A. B. Tate, Lycoming; G. W. Brown, McKean; Dr. J. R. Mendenhall, Mercer; E. Conrad, Mifflin; John N. Lee, Monroe; Amos Ely, Montgomery; M. S. Shendel, Montour; Traill Green, M. D., LL. D., Northampton; S. M. Murray, Northumberland; Hon. M. L. Liggitt, Perry; M. W. Shamron, Pike; Hon. H. J. Olmstead, Potter; Gen. Louis Wagner, Philadelphia; Hon. P. W. Sheaffer, Schuylkill; F. E. Bower, esq., Snyder; O. Knepper, Somerset; Wm. Lancaster, Sullivan; Hon. S. B. Chase, Susquehanna; Prof. F. A. Allen, Tioga; Hon. Chas. S. Wolfe, Union; W. H. McCambridge, Venango; Jas. W. Blackburn, esq., Westmoreland; Prof. N. R. Thompson, Warren; O. D. Altman, Washington; Rev. F. J. Gendall, Wayne; C. W. Bushnell, Wyoming; David E. Small, York.

Secretaries: Rev. D. C. Babcock, Philadelphia; Rev. A. H. Sembower, Berks; E. C. Wagner, Schuylkill; J. T. Bowman, Dauphin; J. C. Maguigan, Philadelphia.

The Committee on Credentials reported forty counties represented as follows:

List of Delegates by Counties.

ADAMS COUNTY: W. P. Swartz, Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY: Hon. F. R. Brunot, Pittsburg; Geo. F. Turner, Pittsburg; Geo. Finley, Pittsburg, Temp. Alliance; Mrs. M. McClellan Brown, Pittsburg; Rev. G. K. Ormond, Pittsburg, U. P. ch.; Jacob Besturck, McKeesport, I. O. of G. T.

BEAVER COUNTY: A. Bestwick, I. O. of G. T., New Brighton, and G. W. C. T. of Pa.

BEDFORD COUNTY: Rev. N. S. Buckingham, Bedford, Central Penna., Conference M. E. ch.; Rev. Jas. Curns, Everett, C. P. Conf. M. E. ch.

BERKS COUNTY: Rev. A. H. Sembower, Reading, G. R. G. T. of H.; Rev. W. C. Best, Reading, M. E. ch.

BLAIR COUNTY: Edgar B. Kay, Bellwood, N. C. T. U.; Miss Lizzie Bell, Bellwood, N. C. T. U.; Hon. A. McAllister, Royer.

BRADFORD COUNTY: Hon. B. S. Dartt, Canton, First M. E. ch.; O. J. Chubbuck, esq., Towanda.

BUCKS COUNTY: Rev. W. C. Hendrickson, Bristol, Ref'd. ch.

CAMBRIA COUNTY: Hon. A. A. Barker, Ebensburg; John Fulton, Johnstown, C. T. U.

CARBON COUNTY: Edward A. Packer, Cadets of Temp., Mauch Chunk.

CHESTER COUNTY: Harry L. Skeen, S. of T. Downingtown; P. A. Leeds, G. Howard Leeds, Downingtown, Prohib. Comm.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY: Rev. J. S. McMurray, Clearfield, Central Penna., Conf. M. E. ch.

COLUMBIA COUNTY: Rev. A. Brittain, C. T. U., Buck Horn; J. L. Richardson, Bloomsburg; Mrs. Mary L. Grover, G. T. U., Bloomsburg; J. Roberts, G. T. U., Bloomsburg; J. K. Ever, Bloomsburg; Frank Vanderslice, Buck Horn, Gospel T. U.

CRAWFORD COUNTY: Mrs. E. S. Southworth, I. O. of G. T., Centreville; H. D. Lowing, Centre Roads.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY: Peter E. Erskine, Newville, Presbyterian ch.; H. R. Mosser, M. E. ch., New Cumberland; Rev. J. A. Crawford, D. D., New Cumberland; Rev. A. R. Miller, New Cumberland, M. E. ch.; Geo. Altick, Mechanicsburg; Rev. S. W. Reigart, Mechanicsburg; Chas. Owen, Mechanicsburg; Rev. J. W. Feight, Newville; Rev. J. R. McCallister, Shippenburg, Presbyterian ch.; Mrs. Alex. Underwood, Mechanicsburg; H. H. Breneman, Carlisle; Rev. H. A. Schlichter, U. B. ch., Mechanicsburg; Rev. A. H. Irvine, Evang. ch., Carlisle; A. A. Line, Evang. ch., Carlisle; Prof. J. Lippincott, Dickinson College, Carlisle; Rev. C. T. Stearns, U. B. ch., Mechanicsburg; Rev. M. Ort, Luth. ch., Mechanicsburg; J. B. Morrow, Ed. Newville Star, Newville; A. B. Sharpe, esq., Carlisle; Mrs. L. F. Eherly, U. B. ch., Mechanicsburg; W. H. Miller, Ch. of God, Mechanicsburg; Miss E. Erb, Ch. of God, Mechanicsburg; Rev. E. Erskine, D. D., Newville,

Presbyterian; David Kerr, Newville, Presbyterian; Henry Manning, Newville, Presbyterian; A. W. Vanderbilt, Newville, Presbyterian; Rev. E. Swingle, Evang. ch., New Kingston; Rev. T. J. Ferguson, Pres. ch., Hogestown; A. F. Mullen, Mt. Holly Springs, Temp. Alliance; A. B. Sharp, Temp. Alliance, Carlisle; J. C. Stock, Carlisle; H. Zinn, Mechanicsburg; James M. Ralston, Mechanicsburg; Rev. W. L. Jones, Ch. of God, Mechanicsburg; C. F. Gephart, Carlisle, Evang. Association; Rev. P. F. Eyer and wife, M. E. ch., Mechanicsburg.

DAUPHIN COUNTY: *Harrisburg, Ridge Ave. M. E. Ch.*—Rev. G. D. Pennypacker, F. J. Stork, G. H. Weaver, D. R. Betts, J. H. Santo, Sam'l Zell. *Market Square Presbyterian church, Harrisburg*: Rev. T. H. Robinson, D. D., A. Sloan, D. W. Walleth, Mrs. J. R. Orwig. *Nagle street Church of God*: Rev. J. M. Speer, Mrs. George Rhodes, William Malseed. *Grace M. M. church, Harrisburg*: John J. Clyde, John W. Glover, John M. Sayford, Joseph Sayford, Amos W. Young, John H. Moore. *Grace M. E. S. S. Harrisburg*: Mrs. J. P. Melick, J. C. Young, W. L. Stoeck, Sarah Herr. *First Lutheran church, Harrisburg*: Rev. Joel Swartz, D. D. *St. Paul's M. E. S. S., Harrisburg*: Rev. M. L. Ganoe, Mrs. E. Bence. *St. Paul's M. E. church, Harrisburg*: Wm. J. Adams, D. R. Miller. *Westminster Presbyterian church, Harrisburg*: Rev. Wm. A. West, J. Nelson Clarke, M. D. *5th street M. E. church, Harrisburg*: Rev. W. V. Ganoe, Dr. Arnold, Mary A. Rudy. *Harrisburg, Children's O. H.*: Mrs. Rev. Joel Swartz, D. D., Mrs. T. W. Buffington, Mrs. Dr. Geo. Stine. Rev. J. C. Clarke, Presiding Elder of Harrisburg District, M. E. church. Rev. D. Hartman, Mt. Pleasant M. E. church, Harrisburg. *Washington Lodge, No. 1, I. O. of G. T., Harrisburg*: Wilhelmina Barret, M. S. Bower, W. T. Bishop, P. Bernheisel. *W. C. T. U., Harrisburg*: Mrs. L. T. Medburry, Mrs. E. Brubaker, Mrs. M. Weaver, Mrs. Ingram, Mrs. J. C. Young, Mrs. Freeman, Mrs. S. S. Barrett, Mrs. Vaughn, Mrs. McFadden, Mrs. Alstead. *Bethel church, 4th street, Harrisburg*: Rev. Geo. Sigler, Wm. Tomlinson, B. W. Graybill, Mrs. Mackey, Julia Ulrich. *Fourth street Bethel S. S. Harrisburg*: Dr. Smith, J. H. Forney, J. Knouse, Miss L. Forney, Mrs. Shireman, Mrs. K. Shelly. *Trinity Evangelical church, Harrisburg*: Rev. J. A. Feger, N. W. Maulfair. *Second Lutheran church, Harrisburg*: Rev. S. M. Heilman. *Reformed church, Harrisburg*: Rev. Geo. W. Snyder. *Church of God, Harrisburg*: Rev. Mr. Beck. *Harrisburg*: Beckie Hoffman, Mrs. S. Sellers, Mrs. H. W. Orth, Mrs. M. A. Wilson, Mrs. J. W. Scott, Mrs. E. Cline, Julia Bishop, John A. Wier, Col. Geo. F. McFarland, Mrs. Geo. H. Weaver, Minnie H. Walters, Wm. A. Andrews, Dr. J. A. Fritchey. Rev. G. W. M. Kigor, *W. B. church, Highspire. M. E. church, Middletown*: Rev. Wm. H. Fries. Rev. G. A. Loose, U. B. ch., Hummelstown; Geo. W. Meade, Middletown.

FAYETTE COUNTY: Uniontown—Hon. Jacob Provine, C. S. Seaton, W. H. Miller, C. P. Austin.

FRANKLIN COUNTY: W. G. Reed, Chambersburg, Presbyterian church; Rev. J. Kistler, Orrstown; Rev. Geo. M. Hoke, M. E. church, Mont Alto.

FULTON COUNTY: W. Scott Alexander, McConnellsburg.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY: Rev. A. Nelson Hollifield, Huntingdon, W. T. U.; Hon. M. P. Doyle, Huntingdon, W. T. U.; Hon. J. Simpson Africa, Huntingdon, W. T. U.; Rev. J. M. Adair, McElavy's Fort; D. W. Proctor, I. O. of G. T., Huntingdon.

INDIANA COUNTY: Hon. J. W. Fulton, W. Lebanon; Rev. A. C. Ehrenfeld, N. C. T. U., Indiana; O. A. Ellis, M. E. church, Marion.

JUNIATA COUNTY: J. A. McGill, McCoysville.

LANCASTER COUNTY: Hon. James Black, President P. T. Union, Lancaster; Hon. J. P. Wickersham, Lancaster; Rev. Mr. Soule, Salem church, Lancaster; Mrs. John A. Gable, Silas W. Weller, Thomas Bakes, D. S. Bursk, Rev. R. W. Hufford, Rev. J. Lindemuth, Rev. J. Y. Mitchell, Rev. S. H. C. Smith, Miss L. E. Wright, Rev. Mr. Givler, Rev. D. A. L. Laferty, Lancaster; Joseph B. Davis, Octoraro, and Jos. H. Brosius, I. O. of G. T., Octoraro; Rev. J. W. Geiger, Marietta; Julia Bremer, Millersville; Miss Sallie Sheetz, Millersville; Mrs. H. Bowman, Millersville; Kate Pickle, Millersville; Wm. Everhart, Millersville, I. O. of G. T.; Rev. C. W. Stewart, D. D., Coleraine, Union Presbyterian church; Joseph Davison, Coleraine, Union Presbyterian church; Geo. W. Smith, Drumore; *Christiana Lodge, I. O. of G. T.*: J. D. Reed, Isaac Broomell, Lydia Reed; E. S. Heany, Strasburg Lodge, I. O. of G. T.

LACKAWANA COUNTY: Hon. Wm. H. Richmond, Scranton; Dr. J. C. Miles, Dalton.

LAWRENCE COUNTY: Dr. Isaiah White, New Castle, Y. M. C. U.; A. Wintermitz, New Castle, Y. M. C. U.

LEBANON COUNTY: Prof. J. L. Kephart, Lebanon, Trinity U. B. church. *Lebanon W. C. T. U.*: Mrs. McFarlane, Miss Mark, Mrs. Martha J. Ross, Mrs. C. Derr, Mrs. Lyman Nutting. *Lebanon, S. of T.*: Jonah Boughton, F. J. Shaeffer, J. M. Price. A. M. Stirk, Evangelical Association, Lebanon; Prof. D. DeLong, President Lebanon Valley Coll., Annville.

LEHIGH COUNTY: Miss Ella E. Grim, Allentown, St. Paul's German Evangelical Lutheran church; Miss Mary Bachman, St. Paul's German Evangelical Lutheran church; Miss Kate Grim, Allentown, S. of T; M. A. Seipel, Allentown.

LUZERNE COUNTY: Peter Robertson, Stockton; S. N. Callendar, Olyphant, Blakely, Baptist church.

LYCOMING COUNTY: Rev. J. S. Miller, Williamsport, C. T. U.; J. D. Wallace, Williamsport, C. T. U.; E. S. Watson, Williamsport, No. 1172, I. O. G. T.; Mrs. E. P. Leonard, I. O. of G. T., Newberry. *Patrons of Temperance, Williamsport*: R. B. Raber, Mrs. A. B. Tate, J. H. Maice, A. B. Tate; Mrs. S. J. Noble, Williamsport, Home for Friendless Children; Mrs. Mary Miller; Rev. W. H. Breese, Williamsport, Ly. Co., Pr. As.; Fred. B. Raber, Williamsport, Ly. Co., Pr. As.; Rev. Henry Wilson, Saladasburg. *Jersey Shore T. A.*: Thomas Calvert, Lunica C. Dingbo, John H. Wilson.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY: Gotliebe Rowe, Danville; M. S. Shendel, Danville.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY: W. P. Whee-

land, Milton; Rev. A. M. Barnitz, Milton; Jas. Lawson, Milton; M. Chamberlain, Milton; Jos. Wilson, Shamokin.

PERRY COUNTY: Rev. M. Colver and wife, Lutheran church, Newport; Hon. M. L. Liggitt, Perry county convention. *Newport, C. T. U.*: Henry Camp, Dr. H. S. Whitmer, Rev. G. E. Zehner, John Sheets, S. K. Boyer, John Archer, Mrs. Sarah Basserman, Miss Mattie Trimaner, Rev. N. W. Colburn, M. E. church, Newport; M. B. Eshelman, Newport; Wm. Kough, Newport, Evangelical church; E. B. Weise, Evangelical S. S., Newport; John A. McCroskey, C. T. U., New Bloomfield. *New Bloomfield*: D. Mickey, Anna Mickey, Anna McCroskey, Chas. Kitner, J. A. Francis, J. S. Ritchie, Wm. A. Smith, Juniata twp.; L. Swartz, Marysville; Rev. I. C. Wedler, U. B. church, Ischol; Jacob Bulow, Sherman's Dale; Sam'l Liggitt, Ickesburg; Sam'l Shoemaker, Goysville; Rev. Mr. McPherson, Landisburg; Rev. John Tressler, W. Fairview; Josiah R. Wilbur, Fairview.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY: John Wear, G. W. P.; S. of T., of Pa.; Rev. D. C. Babcock, Sec'y S. T. U.; John C. Maguigan, Grand Scribe of the S. of T.; Wm. P. Pontzler, S. of T.; Peter Hogerbetz, S. of T.; H. S. Parmalee, M. D., Good Templar's Quarterly Convention; Wm. Hargreaves, M. D., Phila. Proh. Alliance; G. E. Palen, M. D., Phila. Proh. Alliance; S. S. Keely, I. Newton Pierce, Phila. Proh. Alliance; Sam'l Daggy, Phila. Proh. Alliance; E. M. Keely, Phila. Proh. Alliance; N. P. Thayer, Phila. Proh. Alliance; Rev. E. P. Cowan, Market Square Presbyterian church, Germantown, Philadelphia; Gen. Louis Wagner, Phila. Div. No. 19, S. of T. and P. M. W. P. of National Div.; C. H. Lincoln, 126 N. 5th, Phila. Proh. Com.; Mrs. Hattie D. Lincoln, N. 5th, Phila. Proh. Com.; A. Probst, Franklin Reformatory Home; Mrs. A. Probst, Franklin Reformatory Home; W. T. Wilkins, Temp. Com. Y. M. C. A.; John T. Ross, 223 Price street, Germantown, Haines Street M. E. church; S. H. Wallace, G. T. H. Market street; Rev. I. H. Torrence, Bible House; A. J. Craven, Philadelphia, No. 36, S. of T.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY: Rev. J. A. Longmaster, Schuylkill Haven, Evangelical Lutheran church; E. C. Wagner, S. of T. Girardville; F. J. Sheaffer, Pottsville.

SNYDER COUNTY: Rev. J. W. Buckley, M. E. ch., Selinsgrove; M. S. Schuyler, C. T. U., Selinsgrove; J. A. Lumbard, C. T. U., Selinsgrove; Mrs. J. M. Rohrabach, Selinsgrove; F. E. Bower, G. T. R. S., Middleburg; Rev. E. T. Swartz, West Fairview, M. E. S. S. and Selinsgrove, C. T. U.; Thos. McClure, West Fairview, M. E. S. S. and Selinsgrove, C. T. U.; M. A. Hoover, West Fairview, M. E. S. S. and Selinsgrove, C. T. U.; Maggie Sparrow, West Fairview, M. E. S. S. and Selinsgrove, C. T. U.

TIOGA COUNTY: Prof. F. A. Allen, Mansfield, Y. M. C. A.

UNION COUNTY: Maj. E. T. Scott, Mifflinburg; Sam'l. S. Barber, Mifflinburg; G. S. Kemble, M. D., Mifflinburg, Chas. Weirick, Mifflinburg; Rebecca Orwig, Mifflinburg; Rev. McAllarney, Mifflinburg; Miss Rose McAllarney, Mifflinburg; Hon. Chas. S. Wolfe, Lewisburg, Union county; Geo. Matlack, Lewisburg, Union county;

Rev. D. S. Monroe, D. D., M. E. ch., Lewisburg; Rev. S. W. Zeigler, M. E. ch., Lewisburg.

VENANGO COUNTY: W. H. McCambridge.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY: Jas. W. Blackburn, esq., West Newton, C. T. U.; Hon. J. S. Warden, Mt. Pleasant; Hon. E. C. Leighty, West Newton; Hon. N. M. Marker, Liganier; Rev. Josiah Stevenson, Westmoreland county, Temp. Alliance.

YORK COUNTY: David E. Small, York; Henry Small, Y. M. C. A., York; David Fahs, Y. M. C. A., York; Catharine Strominger, Goldsborough.

OUT OF THE STATE: Miss Hulda Baker, Syracuse, N. Y., Y. L. T. U.; J. H. Hardy, Elmira, N. Y.; J. H. Roberts, Boston, Mass.; Rev. Dr. Butler, Washington, D. C.

Hon. James Black, of Lancaster, offered the following, which was adopted:

RESOLVED, That the president of this convention, assisted by the first two vice presidents named and the secretary, be requested to appoint a business committee of thirteen members, to whom shall be referred, without debate, all resolutions or other matters of business which may be proposed in the convention, and who shall report from time to time during the sittings of the convention. The said committee on business shall prepare for consideration and action of the convention resolutions or declarations of principles and programme for future action, upon which the friends of temperance in the State may be invited to concentrate their energies and labors.

The said committee may also submit for the action of the convention a bill or draft of law, to be submitted to the legislature, which in their judgment shall be expressive of the sentiments and desires of the temperance people of the State, on the liquor question. Or, if in their judgment best, report some plan by which such draft of law may be secured, and its presentation to the present or subsequent legislatures, with petitions therefor, to be circulated and returned from year to year until the said draft of law shall be enacted.

Rev. Dr. Ormond offered the following, which on motion, after discharging the Committee on Business from further consideration of the same, was adopted:

Resolved, That we respectfully and earnestly invite the presence of the members of the legislature of Pennsylvania to the sessions of this convention.

On motion, Dr. Ormond and Hon. B. S. Dartt were appointed a committee to carry the invitation to the two houses of the legislature.

On motion, adjourned to meet at 2 p. m.

Afternoon Session.

The President, Hon. F. R. Brunot, in the chair.

Singing by Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Erskine.

The minutes of the morning session were read, amended and approved.

The President announced the Committee on Business as follows:

James Black, Lancaster; Louis Wagner, Philadelphia; Hon. A. McAllister, Blair; A. Bestwick, Beaver; Mrs. M. McClellan Brown, Allegheny; Col. Geo. F. McFarland, Dauphin; Rev. A. N. Hollifield, Huntingdon; A. B. Tate, Lycoming; O. J. Chubbuck, Bradford; John Fulton, Cambria; Moses H. Chamberlain, Milton; Harry L. Skeen, Chester; Mrs. Rev. Dr. Swartz, Dauphin.

On motion,

Resolved, That the business committee prepare a memorial on behalf of this convention, and the temperance people whom it may represent, to the legislature, to be presented with any draft of law which this convention may adopt or authorize to be prepared and submitted in its name, urging the early enactment of the same.

The following was also adopted:

Resolved, That the president of this convention be requested to appoint a committee on finance, consisting of thirteen members, whose duty it shall be to raise a fund sufficient to defray the expenses of calling and holding this convention, the printing of its proceedings and any papers which it may authorize to be printed, and suggest a plan for providing funds which may be needed for the execution of the resolves of this convention.

Rev. Dr. Ormond, on behalf of the committee to invite members of the legislature to attend this convention, reported that the invitation had been presented to the Senate and House of Representatives, and that the Speaker of the House stated that the use of the hall of the House of Representatives had been tendered to this convention for their session this evening.

The business committee reported recommending that when we adjourn to-night we adjourn to meet in the hall of the House of Representatives at 7½ o'clock.

The President announced the Committee on Finance as follows:

Rev. G. D. Pennypacker, B. W. Graybill, Rev. Dr. T. H. Robinson, I. F. Stroh, Rev. D. C. Babcock, Hon. B. S. Dartt, Wm. T. Wilkins, S. S. Keely, Gen. Louis Wagner, Mrs. D. Eppley, Mrs. E. L. Southworth, Rev. W. C. Best, Mrs. H. C. Miller.

Mrs. L. T. Medburry, announced that there would be a children's meeting in this church at 6½ o'clock this evening.

On motion, Dr. Hargreaves was requested to read a paper lately written by himself on "Hard Times." This valuable paper will be found in Appendix A.

Resolutions were presented and referred

to the committee on business, viz: To consider a plan for a thorough and persistent canvass of the State by the distribution of temperance literature, and for holding a series of school-house meetings from this time to the next general election.

The proceedings of the convention were interspersed with excellent singing by Mr. and Mrs. Chas. H. Lincoln, and at 5 o'clock the convention adjourned to meet at the House of Representatives at 7½ o'clock.

Evening Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The President called the convention to order at 7:35, and Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln led the large audience in singing "Hallelujah, 'Tis Done." Rev. James Curns, of Bedford county, led in prayer. Mrs. Lincoln sang as a solo, "Where is My Boy To-night?"

On motion, voted that when we adjourn it be to meet in the First Lutheran church at 9 o'clock, a. m. to-morrow, and that an hour of devotional service, led by Rev. W. C. Hendrickson, be held from 8 to 9 a. m. in same place.

Rev. D. C. Babcock was introduced as the first speaker. He claimed that "the Temperance Movement has been necessitated by two great evils: The drinking customs of society, and the traffic that supports and perpetuates these customs.

"The use, as beverages, of intoxicating liquors is a *sin* because they are intoxicating, and their sale for drink is a *sin* and a *crime* for the same reason.

"As selling liquor is an act that one cannot perfect alone, the seller and the buyer are accomplices in this crime.

"It is only when we look at what is involved in the sale and use of these poisons, that we see the awful wickedness of these acts.

"What is morally wrong cannot be politically right," said an English Lord many years ago. The State does not make liquor selling right by licensing men to sell, but it becomes, thereby, a partner with the rum-seller in his crime."

Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln sang, "I will sing of my Redeemer."

Rev. Dr. Butler, of Washington, D. C., was the second speaker. He made an earnest and effective plea for the suppression of the liquor traffic, and for Local Option, as a means to that end.

A collection was taken to defray expenses, amounting to \$22.

By request, Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln sang, "The Ship of Prohibition."

Mrs. M. McClellan Brown, of Pittsburg, was the next speaker. Her address was listened to with marked attention. We should be glad to insert it, if possible, with the proceedings of the convention.

Gen. Louis Wagner was the last speaker. His line of thought was novel, humorous and effective. He read from an act before the legislature for the eradicating of pleura pneumonia among cattle, and plead for as much protection for our fathers, brothers, husbands and sons, as we give to our cows. It was a very effective address.

Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln sang "Daniel's Band," the audience joining in the chorus with much enthusiasm.

Miss Hulda Baker, of Syracuse, N. Y., was introduced, and recited "The Teetotal Mill."

Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln sang "The Rum-seller's Lament."

Mr. J. H. Roberts, of Boston, Mass., was called out and spoke briefly of the cause in that State.

Mr. Geo. Finley, of Pittsburg, presented the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention are due and are hereby tendered to the members of the House of Representatives for their courtesy in granting the use of this hall for this evening's session of the convention.

Resolved. That our thanks are especially due to Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln for their interesting songs, and to the ladies who have addressed us for their thrilling and earnest words.

The convention then adjourned, Rev. A. H. Sembower, of Reading, pronouncing the benediction.

The Second Day.

FRIDAY A. M., APRIL 25, 1879.

The Convention opened at 9 a. m., after an hour of devotion, led by Rev. W. C. Hendrickson, of Bristol. Hon. Felix R. Brunot, in the chair. Prayer was offered by Rev. E. P. Cowan, of Germantown.

The minutes of yesterday's p. m. and evening sessions were read and approved. Resolutions were offered and referred by W. D. Blackburn, of Cumberland, and E. A. Packer, of Carbon.

Rev. G. D. Pennypacker, of Harrisburg, moved that the finance committee be in-

structed to proceed at once to raise at least \$250 to meet the expenses of the Convention and to publish its proceedings. Adopted.

\$185 in cash was collected and \$160 additional pledged. Gen. Wagner rendered effective service in this effort.

Hon. James Black, Chairman of Committee on Business, reported the following memorial and bill.*

The report was accepted by the Convention and carefully considered. Prof. F. A. Allen, of Tioga, moved the adoption of the report as read, and supported his motion with excellent remarks.

Rev. Dr. Stewart, of Lancaster county, moved to amend by striking out all of the report after the words "having this object in view," on page seven of the memorial, and substituting therefor, "That we urge the adoption of the Local Option law now before the Legislature."

He urged the adoption of his amendment very earnestly.

Rev. Dr. Erskine, and W. D. Blackburn, of Cumberland, favored the amendment.

Prof. J. A. Lippencott, of Dickinson College, called for the reading of the Local Option bill referred to in the amendment of Dr. Stewart. W. H. McCambridge, of Venango, and Rev. G. D. Pennypacker, of Dauphin, spoke for the amendment.

At 12:15 the Convention adjourned till 2 o'clock, Rev. Dr. Ormond, of Allegheny, pronouncing the benediction.

Afternoon Session.

The president called the Convention to order at 2 p. m. and Rev. A. N. Hollifield, of Huntingdon, invoked the divine blessing.

The minutes of the morning session were read and approved.

The discussion on the amendment to the report of the Business Committee was continued, John Fulton, of Cambria, having the floor.

On motion, it was voted that in the future discussion of this subject all speeches be limited to five minutes each.

Rev. M. L. Ganoe, of Dauphin, B. A. Wintermitz, of Lawrence, Rev. Frank Eyer, of Cumberland, Mr. Richardson, of Columbia, Mr. Fair, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. M. McClellan Brown, of Pittsburg, spoke on the question. Mrs. Brown plead for the adoption of the report as presented by the committee.

* For Memorial and Bill see Appendix B and C.

At the close of Mrs. Brown's remarks, Rev. D. C. Babcock got the floor and proposed two things he thought would meet the approval of the Convention. *First*, Authorize the President and Secretary of the Convention to sign two of the location petitions and send them by a committee to the two Houses of the Legislature. *Second*, Then adopt the memorial and bill as presented by the Business Committee.

The first proposition was embodied in the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the President and Secretary of this Convention be instructed to sign the following petition to the legislature, in favor of the Local Option Bill now before that body.

To the members of Senate and House of Representatives of the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Your petitioners, citizens of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, most respectfully represent, that in their opinion the repeal of the Act of March 27, 1872, commonly known as the "Local Option Law," was a grievous mistake, and a great wrong done to the rights of the people and welfare of the community at large, and we most earnestly ask you to re-enact that law, or its equivalent, and your petitioners will ever pray, etc.

HARRISBURG, April 25, 1879.

By order of the State Temperance Convention, now in session in this city, by a unanimous vote, the officers were directed to sign and present the above as the sentiment of this convention.

Signed, FELIX R. BRUNOT,
D. C. BABCOCK, President.
Secretary.

After this action the discussion on the report was continued by Rev. A. R. Miller, of New Cumberland, Gen. Louis Wagner, Hon. James Black, Hon. A. A. Barker, of Cambria, and others.

Gen. Wagner then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the memorial and act of assembly reported by our business committee be printed and circulated as the deliberate opinion of this convention, as to the form which final legislation upon this subject should take.

This resolution was adopted. Rev. D. C. Babcock moved that the memorial and bill be not presented to the present legislature, unless they hold an adjourned session. This was adopted and the report of the Business Committee was then adopted as read.

Hon. James Black was tendered a unanimous vote of thanks for his able and laborious services in the preparation of the memorial and draft of law reported by the Committee on Business. The vote was taken by rising.

The Business Committee, also, reported

the following platform and resolutions, all of which were adopted as read:

Platform.

WHEREAS: At the first General Assembly of the then Province of Pennsylvania, held at Chester, December 1682, the representatives of the people in framing the "great law," for the government of the Province, declared "the promiscuous sale of intoxicating drinks a cause of annoyance and disquiet to the people," which, with other offenses named, was declared to be "a heinous offense to God and a reproach to the blessed name of Christ and his religion; "and

WHEREAS: Nearly two hundred years ago, (1697-8) the Council of State report to the Governor: "As to ordinaries (taverns) we are of the opinion that there are too many in this government, especially in Philadelphia." To which the Governor responded by a proclamation, saying: "Endeavors to suppress vice have sometimes proved ineffectual by reason that the ordinaries or drinking houses, especially in Philadelphia, have been too numerous, and the keepers thereof disorderly, and regardless of the tenor and obligation of their licenses, ungrateful and a reproach to the Governor;" and

WHEREAS: Laws concerning the traffic in intoxicating liquors, enacted from 1682 to 1879, embracing 342 distinct enactments, have confirmed and emphasized the experience of the founders of our commonwealth as to injuries done to the people, the ruin in morals and life of the drinker, the increase of drinking places, the prevalence of vice and lawlessness through their influence, and the disregard, as a class, of the object and tenor of their licenses, by those licensed; therefore be it

Resolved, That, relying on Divine counsel and aid, through which alone the strong holds of evil can be overthrown, as freemen of this commonwealth, we shall continue to respectfully ask the legislature to change the policy of the State on the liquor question from that of license and regulation, to that of prohibiting by adequate laws the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for drinking purposes, and shall continue our petitions until the wish of the people is permanently reflected from the statute book.

Resolved, That for the quieting of all doubt, fears and objections as to the will of the people on this question, and while not insensible to the moral considerations involved, but desiring to secure a better civil policy, we ask that the people, male and female, over the age of twenty-one years, shall be clothed with legal power in the counties, cities, wards, boroughs and townships, to accept or reject by vote a duly framed law for prohibiting the said traffic therein.

Resolved That the draft of law or bill, and the memorial to the legislature, submitted to this convention by its committee, be and are hereby approved, and the said committee continued with power to appoint one or more subcommittees, whose duty it shall be to present the same to the Senate and House of Representatives as the draft of "The Temperance Law," which is expressive of the desires of the people, and we respectfully pray the enactment of the same.

Resolved, That the said committee shall be clothed with full power to print and make known

to the people the provisions of said "Temperance Law," and through conventions, petitions, the press, and all other proper methods, bring the expression of the people concerning the said bill, to the knowledge of the General Assembly.

Resolved, That we recommend that the people of the commonwealth shall interrogate each candidate for public office, in State or county, both before and after nomination, and secure from such an expression in writing, favorable or unfavorable to the "Temperance Law," and a pledge of support for the same; and to regard a refusal to answer, or opposition to the same, or a failure to make pledge, as evidence of unfitness to represent them in the various offices for which such persons may be candidates.

Resolved, That we recommend and earnestly ask the legislature to authorize the appointment of a commission to investigate the alcoholic liquor traffic, in its economic, criminal, moral and scientific aspects, in connection with pauperism, crime, social vice, the public health and general welfare of the people; and also to inquire as to the practical results of license, and of restrictive and prohibitory legislation for the prevention of intemperance.

A Bill

To provide for the appointment of a commission on the subject of the alcoholic-liquor traffic.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, That there shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a commission of five persons, neither of whom shall be the holder of any office of profit or trust, either municipal or State. The said commissioners shall be selected solely with reference to personal fitness and capacity for an honest, impartial, and thorough investigation of the traffic in alcoholic and intoxicating liquors, in this Commonwealth, and shall hold office until their duties shall be accomplished, but not to exceed two years. It shall be their duty to investigate the alcoholic-liquor traffic in its economic, criminal, moral, and scientific aspects, in connection with pauperism, crime, social vice, the public health, and general welfare of the people; and also inquire and take testimony as to the practical results of license, and of restrictive and prohibitory legislation for the prevention of intemperance in this State.

SEC. 2. That the said commissioners shall serve without salary; shall be authorized to employ a secretary at a reasonable compensation, not to exceed \$2,000 a year, which, with the necessary expenses, incidental to said investigation, of both the secretary and the commissioners, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, upon vouchers to be approved by the Auditor General; but the whole amount shall not exceed ten thousand dollars; and the amount necessary is hereby appropriated. It shall be the further duty of said commissioners to report the result of their investigation, and the expenses attending the same, to the Governor, to be by him transmitted to the Senate and House of Representatives.

Resolved, That we call the attention of the friends of temperance to the pure and varied

literature adapted to the young in our Sunday-schools and juvenile societies as well as to the mature and scholarly, on every phase—scientific, biblical, economical and historical—of the temperance question, published by the National Temperance Society, 58 Reade street, N. Y., and urge their dissemination into schools and families of the State. The support and circulation of the periodic press is commended as of great importance as an educator, and we commend to attention and support the *Star of Hope*, published weekly at Williamsport, Pa., and the *Trumpet*, published monthly in Pittsburgh, the *National Temperance Advocate* and *Banner*, published in New York, and other papers advocating temperance.

Resolved, That as the growth and development of the prohibitory sentiment of the State is largely dependent upon the spread among the people of facts and arguments calculated to inform and convince, the liberal support and generous encouragement of the temperance press by temperance advocates is a duty as it should be a pleasure.

Resolved, That while this convention cannot undertake the establishment and support of any particular temperance journal, it most earnestly recommends every one of its members to subscribe for those now established or that may be established. A temperance newspaper should go into every Christian family as religious newspapers now do, and money spent in this direction will bear abundant fruit in assisting to mould and strengthen total abstinence principles in our children.

Resolved, That this convention do most earnestly recommend and request that the friends of temperance everywhere in the State shall contribute money to the State Temperance Union for the purpose of printing and circulating the proceedings of the convention, the memorial and draft of the "Temperance Law," and under the advice of the committee of this body, continued as above provided, for holding General District or County Conventions, for making known to the people the provisions of the "Temperance Law," and for the preparation of petitions praying for its enactment, etc.

Rev. Dr. Swartz, Rev. T. H. Robinson, D. D., Rev. G. D. Pennypacker, Mrs. A. R. Swartz, Mrs. Medburry, Rev. D. C. Babcock and Rev. Dr. Ormond, were appointed a committee to present the action of the Convention on Local Option, to the Senate and House of Representatives.

The following resolutions were also offered and adopted:

Resolved, That the printing of the proceedings of this convention be referred to the Committee on Business.

Resolved, That we hereby tender our sincere gratitude to Rev. Dr. Swartz and the trustees of the First Lutheran church for the use of their beautiful edifice; to the Women's Christian Temperance Union; to the various railroads, and to the members of the press for courtesies extended to this Convention.

Resolved, That this Convention hereby unanimously urge upon the present legislature the enactment of the Local Option bill now pending in the House of Representatives.

J. H. Hardy, esq., of Elmira, N. Y., addressed the meeting as a representative of the temperance workers of the Empire state.

On motion, agreed that when we adjourn it be to meet in the audience room of this building at 7½ o'clock this evening.

Mrs. Dr. Swartz introduced several children from the Children's Orphan's Home, of Harrisburg, who answered promptly and intelligently questions from the Temperance Catechism and sang a closing song.

The Convention then adjourned to meet at 7½ p. m.

Benediction by Rev. Dr. Swartz.

Evening Session.

The Convention was called to order at 7½ p. m., by the President.

Prayer by Rev. J. W. Buckley, of Snyder.

The Minutes of the afternoon session were read and approved.

The Committee on Credentials reported through J. W. Buckley, chairman, 40 counties and 7 cities, represented by 370 delegates.

The President called Rev. D. C. Babcock to the chair for the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln sang "A Little Talk With Jesus."

Mr. Babcock introduced the President Hon. Felix R. Brunot, as the first speaker of the evening, who presented a well-prepared argument in favor of prohibition.

Mr. Lincoln sang "Hold the Fort."

The following was offered by Dr. Ormonde and adopted by the Convention :

Resolved. That the thanks of this Convention are due, and are hereby tendered to Hon. Felix R. Brunot, our worthy President, for the dignified, impartial and efficient manner in which he has presided over and conducted the sessions of this Convention, and for his excellent and instructive address.

Rev. James Curns, of Bradford county was introduced and delivered a brief and earnest address.

Miss Hulda Baker recited, in an impressive manner,

"The lips that touch liquor
Shall never touch mine."

Maj. E. T. Scott, a reformed man, was called out for a ten minutes' speech.

Mr. Lincoln sang "The Trundle Bed," and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Rev. D. C. Babcock pronounced the benediction.

NOTE: There may be a few errors in the report of the Committee on Credentials. The Secretaries could not be quite sure that all were read correctly.

THE Pennsylvania State Temperance Union,

(Organized February 27, 1867,) auxiliary to the

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY AND PUBLICATION HOUSE.

Origin, Plans, and Work of the Union.

When the State Convention, called by the chief officers of the State Temperance organizations then existing, and by Governor Geary and many other prominent citizens of Pennsylvania, assembled at Harrisburg, in February, 1867 (the first State Convention which had met since the year 1855), there was a general desire that an organization should be formed to take the place of the old Pennsylvania Temperance Society, organized in 1827, and which for a number of years had ceased to be active. The organization was designed, also, to furnish a common ground to all who held to "total abstinence" and "prohibition" as fundamental principles, and a common instrumentality by which all desiring their success might labor. The purpose of the Union was and is expressed in Article 2d of the Constitution.

The Convention of 1867 appointed a committee of seven, "on the formation of a State Temperance Union," of which Hon. John Patton was chairman, and they reported as follows:

Preamble.

Whereas, the friends of temperance in Pennsylvania, acting through a variety of organizations, for the period of more than a quarter of a century, and aiming at the general disuse of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and the suppression by law of all traffic in them, except for medicinal use and the purposes of the useful arts, have, with the blessing of God, wrought most desirable changes in the sentiments and social customs of the people of this State, and

Whereas, The glorious results of past efforts should not only excite thankfulness for past success, but stimulate us for the employment, on a more extended scale, of all instrumentalities thus blessed of God and sanctioned by experience, it has seemed good to the undersigned citizens of Penn-

sylvania, representatives from the churches, the Orders of Sons of Temperance, Temple of Honor, Good Templars, and other organizations now existing in the State, to form a Union or Central Association for the more united, certain and speedy accomplishment of the great beneficent ends we aim at, viz: the removal from this Commonwealth of the scourge and curse of drunkenness, and so far as possible, of all which tends to its production; and for our guide and government in an associate capacity, we have adopted the following:

Constitution.

(As revised January 25, 1872.)

ARTICLE I. *Name*.—This Society shall be called "The Pennsylvania State Temperance Union, auxiliary to the National Temperance Society and Publication House."

ARTICLE II. *Objects*.—The objects of the Society shall be to provide for a thorough and continued canvass of the State, for the adoption, by the people, of temperance principles; and to unite all religious and temperance organizations in earnest and perpetual efforts for the general practice of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks and the suppression of the vice of intemperance by the enactment of prohibitory liquor laws.

ARTICLE III. *Pledge*.—We, the undersigned, do agree that we will not use intoxicating liquors as a beverage, nor traffic in them; that we will not provide them as an article of entertainment, nor for persons in our employment; and that in all suitable ways we will discountenance their use throughout the community.

ARTICLE IV. *Membership*.—Any person who shall subscribe to the above pledge and pay, annually, the sum of one dollar, shall be an annual member of the Union; any such person paying five dollars at one time shall be a life member; any such member paying twenty-five dollars at one time or who shall by additional

payments increase his original payment to twenty-five dollars shall be a Director for life, and any such person paying one hundred dollars shall be a life patron. Life directors and life patrons shall be entitled to seats with the Board of Managers as Honorary Members.

ARTICLE V. *Auxiliaries.*—Churches, Sunday-schools, Temperance Societies, Colleges and other Associations, not inconsistent, in their objects and principles, with this Constitution may, upon payment of ten dollars, become auxiliary members and the pastors, superintendents or presiding officers for the time being, of such auxiliaries shall have the privileges of life membership.

ARTICLE VI. *Officers.*—The officers of the Union shall consist of a President, Vice Presidents, Corresponding Secretary, Financial Secretary, Treasurer and a Board of Managers not exceeding thirty-three in number. Of which Board the offices of the Union shall be members and officers *ex-officio*. The officers and managers shall be chosen at the annual meeting in the month of January.

ARTICLE VII. *Duties of Officers.*—The duties of the President, Vice Presidents, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, Financial Secretary and Treasurer shall be those belonging to their respective office. The Financial Secretary shall receive all the monies of the Union and pay the same over to the Treasurer. The Treasurer shall pay all orders signed by the President and Recording Secretary or ordered by direct vote of the Union.

ARTICLE VIII. *Board of Managers.*—The Board of Managers shall have the care and direction of the financial and prudential interests of the Union, not otherwise provided for by vote at its annual meeting; may form by-laws, rules of order and business for its government and that of the Union; appoint its own meetings; appoint an Executive Committee; employ agents, lecturers and colporteurs; call State and district conventions; may divide the State into three or more districts, and may appoint, whenever it shall be deemed expedient, a Secretary and other officers or agents and Board of Managers, not exceeding ten in number for each, with such powers as may from time to time be conferred; fill all vacancies in its own body and of the officers of the Union occasioned by deaths, resignation or otherwise, and for cause, remove or suspend any officer of the Union, and generally per-

form and do such other things, not herein specially provided, as exigencies may require, and in all proper ways prosecute the cause of total abstinence from the use of intoxicating drinks and the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of such drinks by holding State and district conventions; public meetings; by sermons and addresses; by petitions and memorials; the distribution of temperance literature; by giving all possible encouragement and strength to all existing temperance organizations and societies; by organizing auxiliary, county, borough or township Unions, and make report of work done and the condition and prospects of the Union to the annual meeting. Seven members shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE IX. *Executive Committee.*—The Executive Committee shall consist of thirteen members, of which the President, the first Vice President, Corresponding and Financial Secretaries and Treasurer shall be members and shall possess the powers and perform the duties of the Board of Managers in the interim of its meetings, subject nevertheless to the Board before whom its minutes shall be laid for approval. Five members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE X. *Meetings.*—The annual meetings shall be held in the month of January, at such time and place as the Executive Committee may direct. Upon the written request of ten members of the Board of Managers the President, or in his absence the Recording Secretary, shall call special meetings of the Union or of the Board, giving one month's notice thereof, and upon a like written request from five members to the same officers, special meetings of the Executive Committee shall be called.

ARTICLE XI. *Alterations.*—This constitution shall not be altered, or amended, except at an annual meeting and by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

Annual Meetings.

The "Union" was organized at the Court House, in Harrisburg, February 27th, 1867, and subsequent meetings have been held as follows:

1868, Harrisburg, Court House, Feb. 18;
1869, Harrisburg, Court House, Feb. 23;
1870, Harrisburg, Court House, Feb. 9;
1871, Harrisburg, Court House, Jan. 18;
1872, Harrisburg, Barr's Hall, Jan. 25;
1873, Philadelphia, 1018 Arch St., Jan. 30;

1874, Philadelphia, 1018 Arch St., Jan. 28; 1875, Harrisburg, Y. M. C. A. rooms, and Market Square Pres. church, Jan. 26-7; 1876, Philadelphia, Central Coffee House, Jan. 18; 1877, Philadelphia, Central Coffee House, Jan. 25 and Feb. 13; 1878, Philadelphia, Central Coffee House, Jan. 31 and May 8; 1879, Philadelphia, Central Coffee House, Jan. 30.

Past Labors.

James Black, esq., was elected President of the Union at its organization, and unanimously re-elected from year to year, until 1877, when he declined and Mr. Thomas Potter was elected for 1877, and again for 1878.

Mr. Potter died on the 29th of September, 1878, and at the last annual meeting Mr. Black was earnestly urged to accept again the place he had filled so well for ten years.

The following persons have served as Corresponding Secretaries. The original plan was to have Eastern, Middle and Western Districts, with a Secretary for each. Rev. Geo. D. Chenoweth was elected for the Middle District, and served from April 1st to December 31st, 1867—nine months. Wm. Nicholson, of Philadelphia, was "Resident Secretary" from the organization of the Union till his death in 1874, and did a great deal of good work. On the 15th of March, 1868, Rev. Pennell Coombe was appointed Corresponding Secretary and re-elected from year to year until 1872. Rev. Webster R. Maul also served four and a half months, from May 15th, 1868. Mr. Luther S. Kauffman was quite efficient, for two or three years, as Financial Secretary.

Rev. D. C. Babcock was elected Corresponding Secretary, January 25th, 1872, and entered upon his duties the first of March. He has held the position uninterruptedly ever since.

At the beginning of 1877 an arrangement was perfected for the establishment of a District Secretary of the National Society at Philadelphia. Mr. Babcock, with the consent of the Union, accepted that position, the two Societies uniting in his support.

Moneys Raised.

There were raised and expended for the work of the Union, from its organization to the close of 1871, \$14,699. From March 1st, 1872 to March 1st, 1877, \$12,564. Total, \$27,263.

Since March 1st, 1877, the collections have been reported to the National Society.

The amount raised in Pennsylvania, and credited to the Union, on the Secretary's books, for the two years that closed with February, 1879, is \$1,317.

Labors of the Secretary.

Mr. Babcock closed his seventh year of service with February, 1879. During that time he gave 1,588 sermons and addresses, an average of eighteen per month. He has made most of his appointments by correspondence; has visited several religious bodies each year; held several mass meetings; arranged and conducted several large Temperance Campmeetings, and written quite extensively for the press. During two years of the seven he has issued a monthly paper under the auspices of, but without expense to, the Union. His travel foots up 107,511 miles, or an average of 15,358 each year.

The President of the Union and several others have done a large amount of work for which they have taken no compensation other than the joy of doing good.

We think the Union has proved itself worthy of the hearty and generous support of all good people, and that it should be so aided that it can do more and better work in the years to come.

Twelfth Annual Meeting.

The twelfth annual meeting was held in the lecture room of the Central Coffee House, 15th and Market streets, Philadelphia, January 30th, 1879, at 3 p. m. Hon. James Black, of Lancaster, 1st Vice President, in the chair. Prayer was offered by Rev. D. C. Babcock.

The Corresponding Secretary gave a verbal account of his labors during the preceding year, after which the meeting elected officers for 1879, as follows:

Officers for 1879.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

President, James Black, esq.; First Vice President, Joshua L. Baily; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. D. C. Babcock; Recording Secretary, I. Newton Peirce; Treasurer, A. Brobst; Wm. Hargreaves, M. D., J. R. Sypher, esq., Henry M. Laing, Nelson F. Evans, S. P. Godwin, Rev. S. A. Heilner, Rev. C. I. Thompson, Barr Spangler.

Vice Presidents.

Rev. T. T. Tasker, Wm. Nichols, Miss Anna Graham, T. D. Groves, John Shallcross, esq., Rev. Benj. Schofield, Rev. S. F. Stringfellow, W. C. Hamilton, John Gillespie, Mrs. Annie J. Weichman, Philadelphia; Rev. T. H. Robinson, D. D., R. F. Kelker, esq., Rev. G. D. Pennypacker, Harrisburg; G. W. Hipple, Lock Haven; Rev. J. B. Fisher, Providence; Rev. D. X. Junkin D. D., New Castle; Geo. M. Brubaker, Millersburg; Rev. R. Audley Browne, D. D. Chancellor Geo. Woods, L.L. D., Pittsburg; Hon. A. A. Barker, Ebensburg; Hon. Wm. Brown, Kittanning; Hon. B. R. Bradford, New Brighton; Mrs. Mary Seiders, Reading; A. A. Stevens, esq., Tyrone; Hon. J. F. Chamberlain, Wyalusing; Dr. Stebbins, Unionville, Chester; Rev. W. T. Wylie, Butler; Joseph G. Cummins, Media; Christian Buck, Unionville, Centre; W. P. Cuthbertson, Norristown; Hon. Allan Wood, jr., Conshocken; Hon. A. J. Deitrick, Williamsport; Rev. T. A. Clapp, Williamsport; James Hooven, Norristown; Abraham Blakley, Chester; Hon. S. B. Chase, Great Bend; G. K. Heller, Cheltenham; Rev. W. H. Fries, Middletown; A. Bowman, Marietta; Job H. Jackson, West Grove; D. Yarrington, Carbondale; Geo. F. Geisinger, Danville; Rev. A. N. Hollifield and Hon. J. Simpson Africa, Huntingdon; Rev. I. H. Torrence, Danville; David E. Small, York; John Fulton, Johnstown.

Board of Managers.

The Executive Committee are ex-officio members of this board.

Wesley Stretch, Mrs. Mary Wallace, Gen. Louis Wagner, D. D. Smith, D. D. S., M. D., Dr. G. E. Palen, Philadelphia; A. Tompkins, Pittston; Herbert Thomas, Columbia; Hon. P. W. Sheaffer, Pottsville; Rev. A. H. Sembower, Reading; Rev. Joel Swartz, D. D., Harrisburg; Thos. H. Rabe, Lemont Furnace; Mrs. A. J. Deitrick, Williamsport; Hon. B. S. Dartt, Canton; A. Bestwick, New Brighton; Col. Eli Slifer, Lewisburg; Rev. J. A. Jerome, Great Bend; E. Passmore, Kennett Square; H. A. Woodhouse, Honesdale; Hon. J. G. L. Shindel, Selinsgrove; Mrs. H. P. McAllister, Royer, Blair county; Miss L. Ellen Wright, Lancaster; Hon. W. W. Winton, Providence; Hon. A. McAllister, Royer; Hon. John Patton, Curwensville;

Rev. James Curns, Everett; Henry E. Small, York; Col. C. G. Jackson, Berwick; Rev. J. W. Geiger, Marietta; Prof. F. A. Allen, Mansfield; J. C. Maguigan, Philadelphia; J. H. Brosius, Octoraro; W. D. Blackburn, Mechanicsburg; S. W. Murray, Milton.

Rev. D. C. Babcock presented the following minute, which was approved:

Mr. Thomas Potter.

We are called upon to record the decease, at his residence, at Chestnut Hill, on the 29th of September, 1878, of our highly esteemed President, Mr. Thomas Potter. Mr. Potter was born in the county Tyrone, Ireland, in 1819, and brought to this country by his parents in 1829. At eleven years of age he began to learn the oil-cloth business, and commenced for himself in 1840. He was very regular and methodical in his habits, and very successful in his business. He was also generous in support of good causes, and held many honorable positions. He was in city councils in 1856, 1859-60-61, and again in 1867-8. He was also a school director and controller.

At the time of his death, he was President of the City National Bank.

Mr. Potter was an esteemed member of the Presbyterian church, and served many years as Superintendent of the Sabbath-schools. He has always been a consistent temperance man, and has in many ways contributed to the advancement of the cause. We deeply regret that he has been taken from us, and devoutly pray that his children, and children's children, may emulate his virtues.

State Convention.

Mr. Peirce, offered the following which was adopted.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to confer with officers of the several State Temperance organizations, and other known friends of temperance, and secure their co-operation in calling a general State Convention to meet at Harrisburg, for consultation, and to take such action as may be deemed advisable, for the promotion of temperance and the removal of the liquor system.

James Black, esq., Rev. D. C. Babcock, and I. N. Peirce were appointed a committee as above.

The meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

I. N. PEIRCE,
Recording Secretary.

HARD TIMES:

THE CHIEF CAUSE—THE REMEDY.

By WM. HARGREAVES, M. D.

Wealth is anything that can be sold, or will bring a price in market, and represents the amount of labor expended to produce it, which is called the cost or value. All wealth is the result of labor. No nation or individual can produce wealth without labor. Labor under like circumstances will produce equal results. Hence the country possessing the greatest natural resources; commanding the most energy and intelligent labor; using the greatest extent of labor-saving machinery and processes, and with cheapest and best facilities of intercommunication; with the freest and the most enlightened government, ought to be able not only to produce enough for the legitimate use of every one in the country, but be able to sell the cheapest and hold the first place among the industrial and commercial nations.

This is pre-eminently the position of our State and nation; yet the condition of our people is not very cheering. Though our soil, climate and other natural resources are such as should enable our people to live in comfort and happiness; though science and inventions have supplied labor-saving machinery and facilitated the processes of production many-fold; and though the principles of our Government are the freest and the most enlightened within the range of civilization, or known in ancient or modern times; yet thousands, aye, tens of thousands of our people are without work, without bread; and as Mr. Ruskin said of England, we may say of Pennsylvania: "Though we are deafened with the noise of spinning wheels and the rattle of looms, our people have no clothes. Though they are black with digging for fuel, they die of cold, and though our millions of acres are covered with ripe, golden grain, our people die for want of bread." This need not, should not be.

This is not only the present condition of our country, but the future presents nothing brighter. Nor can it, so long as we pursue our present course, and practice such irrational Political economy. This is no morbid dread of the future. Look around! Are not all our trades and professions over-stocked? This no one will deny. Why is it? Our nation is not declining! It is not over-populated. Our State and nation were never wealthier, and millions of broad acres wait for the plow, and the woodman's axe.

The cause of the hard times and bad trade, it is said, is "over-production." There can never be an over-production of useful and necessary articles, so long as there are any persons with backs bare, and feet uncovered, or human stomachs that have not enough food to satisfy the wants of nature. Hence the lack of demand for useful and desirable products must be caused either by inability to obtain them, or a lack of the desire for useful productions; and so long as human appetites exist, the lack of the desire for the good things of life is out of the question. It is, therefore, absurd to talk of "over-production." The real difficulty is under-consumption, caused by our people being unable to purchase what they need. There may be local over-production which can only cause local stagnation; but we find that trade is everywhere depressed. The field of profitable labor, at present, is too limited for the supply of laborers in the market.

The nominal price of an article is measured, as a rule, by what is paid for its production. There may seem to be some exceptions to this principle, but they are only seeming exceptions.

The wage-fund of a nation is the sum which is received for the production of the goods sent to market. This wage-fund,

except in cases where the goods are to supply a foreign demand, must supply the purchasing power for all the goods produced. And if this wage-fund is wasted, or not properly applied, the trade of the country will be proportionately injured. Hence, what is called *over-production* is the result, not the cause, of hard times; and *under-consumption* is a primary, or at least a secondary cause, of bad trade and commercial depression.

In this country there is neither over-population nor over-production. If there are many products on the market waiting for buyers, it is not because our people do not need them, and even more; but because they have not the means to buy them; and this lack of means is chiefly because they have, like the prodigal son, wasted their substance in riotous living. They have spent their means for what they did not need, and have not the money now to buy what they do need. We cannot spend money, and have it. And if we spend our money for what is useless, we must be deprived of what is useful and necessary.

There is a kind of over-population, which is not caused by a lack of profitable fields of labor, but from the vast number of consumers, who, while they produce nothing, turn from its course the money that ought to flow back to replenish the wage-fund, and to promote production, and healthful consumption.

We shall in this paper examine a chief

source of waste—the liquor traffic. This is the great fountain of waste and extravagance; the chief source of idleness and profligacy, vice and crime in our State.

Cost of Liquors in Pennsylvania.

The liquor produced in any State is not the measure of the quantity consumed in that State, or of its cost to the people, as liquors produced in one State may be consumed in another. This is peculiarly the case in Pennsylvania, as the spirits consumed in our State are chiefly produced in the Western States; for while, in 1878, only 1,225,503 gals. of spirits were manufactured, 5,942,417 gals. were rectified; so that over 6,000,000 gals. of distilled liquors were consumed that year in our State.

The nearest approximation to the cost of liquor in any particular city, or State, is the sales at the drinking places. Nor will this estimate cover the entire cost, for it will not include the liquor used in private families, obtained from wholesale dealers. Dr. Edward Young, late chief of the Bureau of Statistics, estimated the average annual sales of the licensed retail dealers at \$4,000 each, which is too low. The annual average sales are certainly not less than \$5,000 each, and \$3,000 for each licensed retail malt liquor dealer.

Table A shows the number of licensed retail liquor dealers and retail malt liquor dealers in Pennsylvania, with their estimated annual sales at \$5,000 each for the former, and \$3,000 for the latter.

Table A.	No. Licensed Retail Liquor Sellers.			Estimated Average Annual Sales.		
	Retail Liquor Dealers.	Retail Malt Liquor Dealers.	TOTAL.	Licensed Retail Liquor Dealers' Sales. At \$5,000 each.	Licensed Retail Malt Liquor Sales, At \$3,000 each.	Estimated Total Annual Sales.
1869	10,476		10,476	\$52,380,000		\$52,380,000
1870	13,015		13,015	65,075,000		65,075,000
1871	13,681		13,681	68,405,000		68,405,000
1872	15,744		15,744	78,720,000		78,720,000
1873	20,072	437	20,509	104,860,000	\$1,311,000	106,131,000
1874	16,631	707	17,338	83,155,000	2,121,000	85,276,000
1875	15,719	630	16,349	78,595,000	1,890,000	80,485,000
1876	16,217	692	16,909	81,085,000	2,076,000	83,161,000
1877	15,239	589	15,828	76,195,000	1,767,000	77,962,000
1878	15,185	670	15,855	75,925,000	2,010,000	77,935,000
Total lost in ten years.				\$764,395,000	\$11,175,000	\$775,530,000

Thus, the people of Pennsylvania during the last decade, or from 1869 to 1878 inclusive, spent for liquors \$775,530,000; or an average of \$77,557,000 per year.

Notwithstanding the great importance of our mineral products, which in 1870 were valued at \$76,208,390,* our people

spend annually nearly two million dollars more than the annual value of all the mineral products of the State; or suffer a greater loss than would follow the suspension of all our mining operations for the same period.

Our annual drink bill is ten million dollars more than the value of all our food

*See Compendium U. S. Census of 1870. P. 940.

and food preparations* in the State in 1870; and nearly twice as much as all articles of wear,† including men's, women's and children's clothing; boots and shoes, hats and caps, collars and cuffs, gloves and mittens, hoopskirts, corsets and hosiery.

In 1870, the following were produced in Pennsylvania and valued as below :

1. Furniture and house fixtures valued at..	\$9,389,503
2. Boots and shoes, " " ..	11,002,587
3. Cotton goods, " " ..	17,490,080
4. Woolen goods, " " ..	27,580,586
5. Worsted goods, " " ..	7,883,036
Total value.....	\$73,345,792

The value of these five chief productions of Pennsylvania was \$73,345,792, which is less by more than three million dollars than our annual drink bill.

By table A the total cost of liquors for the last decade was \$775,530,000, which is over \$63,000,000 more than the value (\$711,898,344) (6) of all the products of manufactures of the State in 1870. If to this we add the value of all the farm products, including betterments and additions of stock (\$183,946,027), (7) for the same period, it will be \$895,844,361, or only \$120,274,361 more than the ten years' drink bill of Pennsylvania. Thus, in about eleven and a-half years, we expended for intoxicating drinks the value of all our agricultural and manufactural productions for one year.

Then, again, the drink bill of Pennsylvania for ten years is only about twelve million dollars less than the annual value of all our mineral productions (\$76,208,390) and the value of all our manufactures (\$711,896,344), or \$779,106,734 per annum. With this wasteful expenditure of seventy-seven and a-half million dollars a year for poisonous drinks, and only \$73½ million for furniture and house fixtures, boots and shoes, cotton, woolen and worsted goods—allowing that all that are annually produced are consumed within the year—it would, indeed, be very strange if we

had not over-production, or more properly, under-consumption of necessary and useful articles. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at that there should be depression of business; that our operatives should lack work and their families and themselves want food and clothing.

If these millions were not wasted for drink, and we did not thus diminish, or turn from its legitimate course, about three-fourths of the wage-fund of the State, there would be no cry about over-production. Our legislators need not look far to find the cause of the depression of business, or of tramping and Pittsburg riots, for which our sober, industrious citizens are so heavily taxed. All are out-growths of the licensed drink system; and to the waste of the seventy-seven and a-half millions spent annually in Pennsylvania for drink, as many more millions may be added to pay for the crime, pauperism, loss of time and industry, accidents and riots, directly and indirectly, produced by the drink.

Great efforts are made to increase our foreign trade, which is all right, and if it could be accomplished, it would increase the demand for many of our productions, and give labor to many now unemployed. But while we are looking after our foreign trade and commerce, we should not neglect to look after our home trade. The falling off in the consumption of our products, if there is any falling off, is in home consumption, for during the several years of the period of depression, the balance of foreign trade has been in our favor. All we need to bring back good times and give work to our unemployed, is to expend the money, now wasted in strong drinks, in clothing, food and other useful and necessary articles.

Let us see, as an illustration, what would be the result of spending for useful articles the money now wasted for drink in our State for one year, or the sum of \$77,557,000 :

Money spent.		Number persons employed.	The amount paid them for wages.
\$9,389,503	Spent for furniture and house-fixtures, &c.,* which are much needed in the homes now stripped of all comforts by the drink, would require to produce them 999 establishments, use \$3,355,908 worth of raw materials, and employ†.....	6,350	\$2,775,026
\$11,002,587	Spent for boots and shoes to cover the feet of thousands in want of them, would require 335 shoe factories, use \$4,734,136 worth of leather and other materials, and employ‡.....	8,330	\$3,513,182

*See Compendium U. S. Census of 1870, p. 877.

†Ib. p. 884. (1) Ib. p. 878. (2) Ib. p. 891. (3) Ib. p. 899.

(4) Ib. p. 937. (5) Ib. p. 939. (6) Ib. p. 797. (7) Ib. p. 692.

*See Compend. U. S. Census, 1870, p. 878. †Ib. pp. 890-91. ‡Ib. pp. 896-98.

\$17,490,080	Spent for cotton goods would cloth the thousands whom drink has covered with rags and tatters. To produce them would require 138 factories, consume \$10,724,052 worth of raw materials, and give employment to*.....	12,730	3,496,986
\$27,580,586	Spent for woolen goods, would require 457 factories; the consumption of \$17,457,913 worth of wool, cotton, yarns, chemicals, dye-stuffs, and other raw materials, and employ †.....	12,764	4,373,628
\$7,883,038	Spent for worsted goods would supply clothing for thousands of wives and daughters. To produce them would require 31 worsted mills, consume \$4,932,940 worth of materials, and give work to ‡.....	3,868	\$1,363,334
<hr/> \$73,345,794	<hr/> Value of material used.....	<hr/> \$41,204,949	<hr/> 44,042 \$15,522,136

Thus, the money now expended for liquors, if devoted to the purchase of useful articles, such as furniture and house fixtures, boots and shoes, cotton, woolen and worsted goods, would employ 44,042 persons and pay \$15,522,136 for wages.

Nor is all this money spent in the form of wages, for \$41,204,949 goes for raw materials, chiefly the products, also, of our State, or if not directly the products, they are received in return for other products of our State. Therefore all, or nearly all, the money is returned in one way or another to the wage-fund, to still further promote the industries of the State. The production of the raw materials will give at least twice as many persons employment, and pay them twice as much for wages as to produce the goods named, or employ 132,126 persons, and pay not less than \$46,566,444 for wages; besides leaving \$4,211,083 of our yearly liquor bill to be devoted to other useful purposes.

But it may be said: "The money spent for liquor is not lost, but employs labor and causes a consumption of materials." True! If I buy a barrel of flour for \$5, and then cast it into the Delaware river, I cause a consumption of materials. You say: "It is wasted." How? I paid the flour merchant; he paid the miller; the miller paid his men their wages; and the farmer received the money for the wheat, and thus the money is circulated. But you say, "you have not the barrel of flour you paid for." That is the point! Neither the buyer nor the seller ever receives value for the money paid for the drink. It is an entirely useless commodity, and the materials used in its manufacture are destroyed; the labor employed to produce the liquors, and money paid for them, are entirely lost.

But let us inquire what is the proportion of labor used in manufacturing liquor compared with that employed in the production of useful articles? By the census

returns for 1870; the whole of the liquors manufactured in Pennsylvania that year employed 2,110 hands; paid for wages \$993,354; used \$5,512,023 worth of materials; value of products \$11,692,525.* By the Internal Revenue Report, the distilled and malt liquors produced in the State that year were:

Distilled spirits of all kinds, 5,361,920 gals., †	
worth at retail \$6 a gal.....	\$32,171,520
Fermented liquors, 788,034 barrels, ‡ worth	
at retail \$24 a barrel.....	18,912,816
Total cost at retail to consumers.....	\$51,084,336

This value of the liquor made in our State is about two-thirds of the estimated cost of our drink bill. We will give the benefit to the liquor traffic by adding one-half to the amount of labor, wages and cost of materials to that already given from the census report of the liquors manufactured in Pennsylvania. With these additions, the liquors consumed in our State would employ the labor of only 3,165 persons; pay for wages only \$1,490,031; and use materials only worth \$8,268,034—while the same sum spent for the useful articles we have named, would, in their manufacture, employ 40,885 persons more; pay \$14,032,017 more for wages; cause the consumption of \$32,936,915 worth of materials more than in the production of intoxicating drinks; to say nothing of the difference in the amount of labor employed in the production of the materials consumed.

Another point in the question worthy of consideration is, that while the 44,048 persons are engaged in producing useful and necessary articles to give comfort and real happiness, the 3,165 engaged in producing liquors, are destroying food, and changing it into poisons, which entail disease and suffering on the consumers; and sorrow, woe and misery on their families. The loss of the money is bad enough, but a still greater loss results from the deluge of misery, degradation,

*See Compend. U. S. Census, 1870, Ib. pp. 896-7-8.
†Ib. pp. 932-3-4-5-6. ‡Ib. pp. 938-9.

*See Compendium U. S. Census of 1870. p. 880; and Our Wasted Resources. p. 86.
†See Internal Revenue Report 1870.

pauperism, vice and crime, flowing from the drink. It must be clear from the facts and figures given, that the spending of money for intoxicating drinks, inflicts serious injury on the trade and industry of the State. Whatever injures trade will, it is self-evident, injure our working classes.

Strong Drink Injures Labor

by diminishing the demand for useful products; for when there is no demand for an article, labor is not needed to manufacture it. It is equally true that the wages are regulated by the demand for labor. When the number of laborers exceeds the demand for their labor, wages will be low; but when they are less than the number needed, wages will be high. The way to mend hard times is to create a demand for useful articles, that will give the most labor, and extend an influence to the promotion of other productive industries. This we can do, if we spend for food, clothing, furniture and other necessities, the millions that are now worse than wasted for drink. This would not only give work to all our unemployed and those engaged in the liquor business, but labor would be greatly in demand in all the productive industries of the State.

The cost of labor to manufacture crude whiskey, is about three and a-half per cent.* on the value of the liquor at the place of manufacture—while for labor in the aggregate productions of the State, there is paid 17.97 per cent.* of their value at the place of production; for boots and shoes, 28½ per cent. ;* for clothing, 21.57 per cent. ;* for furniture and house fixtures, &c., 29.55 per cent. ;* for hardware 26.24 per cent. ;* for cotton goods, 19.98 per cent. ; for woolen goods, 15.86 per cent., and for worsted goods, 17.30 per cent. It will be a fair estimate to allow an average of 25 per cent. increase on the price of the products of industry, after leaving the manufactory until received by the consumers.

What proportion does labor receive of the price paid by the consumers? By buying \$100 worth of the aggregate manufactures of our State, \$14.38* goes to labor in their production.* For every \$100 spent for boots and shoes, \$22.85 goes for labor ;* for clothing, \$17.25 ; for furniture, house fixtures, &c., \$22.76 ;* for hardware, \$20.99 ;* for cotton goods, \$15.94 ;* for woolen goods, \$12.98 ;* for worsted goods, \$13.83—while \$100 spent

for liquors, to produce them, will give only \$1.94 to labor.* If we average a day's work to be worth \$2, then one hundred dollars spent for boots and shoes will give more than 11 days work; for clothing, more than 8 days; for furniture, &c., more than 11 days; for cotton goods, nearly 7½ days; for woolen goods, nearly 6½ days; for hardware, about 10½ days, and for worsted goods, nearly 6½ days—while one hundred dollars spent for liquors will give to labor less than a day's work.*

It is very evident that the use of strong drink injures labor, and consequently our laboring people. The liquor business is ever at war with all the interests of labor, and the working classes of our own and every other State. It is certainly to the interest of our laboring classes, if they wish to improve their condition, to use all their influence, social and political, to banish the drink traffic from our State and nation.

Every dollar spent for liquor robs labor of nearly a-half day's work. The man who spends a dollar for drink, receives nothing of value, and labor receives less than two cents; while of a dollar spent for a pair of shoes for a child, 32 cents would go for labor, instead of less than 2 cents, as when the dollar is expended for liquor. In one case the child would have a pair of shoes, in the other the man would be lucky if he escaped a headache, or something worse.

True labor-reform is the abolition of the drink traffic, which lives and fattens on the ruin of every useful and legitimate business. In considering the question of capital and labor, the drink question is the most important factor; for all reforms looking towards the amelioration of the condition of our working people, will be of little or no avail so long as the drink traffic exists to swallow up their wages. For in the future, as it has been in the past, the shorter the hours of labor and the higher the wages received by a vast number of our laborers, the greater will be the harvest of the drink traffic. As long as men spend their wages for drink, so long shall we have hard times, scarcity of work and low wages; and labor will still be the "slave of capital."

Pauperism and Dependents in Pennsylvania.

Intemperance, poverty and pauperism are as closely united as cause and effect.

*See Our Wasted Resources. p. 106-107.

*See Our Wasted Resources. p. 109.

There is a never failing connection between the facilities for obtaining intoxicating drinks and vagrancy and pauperism. Money uselessly squandered for drink; time lost in drinking; wages not earned when they ought to and might be earned, are the sure means of producing poverty and pauperism. Every cent spent for drink is taken directly from the means of procuring food, clothing and other necessities of life. When we consider the immense sums spent for the drink, we cannot wonder that so much pauperism exists; that the families of our working classes are so often in want of the simplest necessities, and that their homes present scenes of discomfort and unhappiness.

The Board of Public Charities of Pennsylvania, in 1872, said: "The most prolific source of disease, poverty and crime,is intemperance. In our hospitals, as well as in our alms-houses and prisons, a large proportion of the inmates have reached the refuge in which they are found by the way of habitual intoxication. We have spoken of intemperance as a fruitful source of pauperism and crime; it is doubtless the proximate cause of nine-tenths of the idleness, brutality and vice which afflict society. Government ought wisely to restrain, never to encourage, this prolific evil.....Intemperance, with its retinue of infirmities, is, to a large extent, an inherited vice; that is to say, the children of the slaves of idleness and appetite are predisposed to follow the way of their fathers; partly by constitutional proclivity; partly by the influence of example, and partly by direct and criminal instruction, under which their lips become familiarized with the intoxicating cup, and their hands with pilfering and other iniquity."

These views of the Board of Public Charities of our State agree substantially with the declaration of the Citizens Association of Pennsylvania, chartered by the legislature to report on our dependent and criminal population. In their report to the legislature, February, 1868, they said: "It will not be doubted that two-thirds of the pauperism and crime are justly attributed to intemperance; and it is stated by authorities that one-third of the dependent classes, as insane, feeble-minded, etc., are to be traced to the same cause." In that year 14,988 were in poor-houses, or one in 246 of the population, whose cost of maintenance was \$1,597,720,

or \$2.67 for each voter in the State. The out-door relief cost \$190,376.56, or 32 cents for each voter. In addition there were about 361,000 vagrants, who were furnished with meals, at an estimated expense of \$54,150, or 9 cents to each voter. There was also 119,000 nights' lodgings furnished to traveling poor, which added to the 46,250 nights' lodgings furnished to vagrants in the station-houses of Philadelphia, gives a total of 165,346 nights' lodgings. Three-fourths of this vagrancy is directly traceable as the result of strong drink.

In the same year (1867) 8,447 were in county jails, and 6,699 in penitentiaries, or one for 402 of the population; the cost of maintaining these prisoners was \$1,464,029.60, an average of \$2.45 for each voter in the State.

By the rule of the Citizens' Association, the aggregate cost of maintaining the paupers and criminals, due to strong drinks, is \$2,204,244 per year; the cost of the insane, idiotic and other dependents, due to the same cause, \$55,666.66, or a total cost of \$2,250,010.66, annually caused by drink.

In 1872, 20,203 dependents were supported in our State, at a cost of \$1,148,296.60. In addition to these, more than sixty thousand vagrants were relieved, of whom four-fifths, or more, owe their condition to strong drink.

In 1874, September 30, there were in the 58 alms-houses of the State, 7,782 inmates; an increase over the previous year of 1,379, or 21.52 per cent. Of this number 6,332, or 81.37 per cent., were sane; 1,226, or 15.76 per cent., insane; 43, or 0.55 per cent., idiotic; 131, or 1.68 blind; and 50, or 0.64 per cent., were deaf mutes. The estimated number of insane and idiotic in the State September 30, 1874, was 6,956; 4,508 insane, and 2,445 idiots; one-third of which, as already seen, is estimated to be due to intemperance.

The number of vagrants in 1875, was 148,390; of these 138,425 were relieved in alms-houses, and 9,965 by out-door relief. Of these vagrants 95 per cent. received one night's lodgings, or 140,888 lodgings; an increase of 45,998, or 48.49 per cent. over 1874.

The number of vagrants, or tramps, supplied with meals, in 1875:* in alms-houses, 284,678; out of alms-houses, 11,466; or a total of 296,144.

*Report of Board of Public Charities for 1875.

Table B.* Dependents in Pennsylvania in 1875, With the Increase Over Previous Year and Expenditure for the Several Classes of Dependent.

Classes of Dependents.	September 30, 1875.	Increase over 1874.	Per Cent of Increase.	Appropriated by State	Total Expenditure.
Insane and Idiotic.....	4,567	139	3.14	†\$22,691.60	\$806,811.56
Deaf and Dumb.....	374	96	34.53	26,748.50	186,626.93
Blind.....	402	42	11.67	39,000.00	83,310.40
Paupers, &c.....	25,399	7,367	33.07		\$1,578,714.65
Aggregate Dependents...	30,742	7,644	33.07	\$88,440.10	\$2,655,463.54

From table B, by the rule of the Citizen's Association, the cost of insane, idiotic, deaf mutes, blind and paupers, directly the result of drink in Pennsylvania in 1875, was not less than \$1,411,379.21.

Crime in Pennsylvania in 1874--5.

The following exhibits the criminal

classes in penitentiaries, county jails, work-houses and houses of correction, either as convicts, summarily convicted by justices of the peace, &c., or otherwise in prison for payment of fine and costs, by court, or awaiting trial at the above date :

	Convicts.				Summarily Convicted.				For Payment of Fine or Costs of Court.	Awaiting Trial.	Aggregate in Prison.
	Penitentiaries.	County Prisons.	Work Houses.	Total Convicts.	County Prisons.	Work Houses.	Houses of Correction.	Total.			
September 30, 1874.....	1,063	877	143	2,083	243	354	593	1,190	67	449	3,789
“ 30, 1875.....	1,264	934	177	2,375	191	191	1,277	1,670	42	579	4,666
Increase Sept. 30, 1875....	201	57	34	292	§163	§163	684	480	§25	130	877
Per Cent. increase.....	18.9	6.5	23.8	14.0	§16.9	§44	115.3	40.3	§37.3	28.9	23.1

By the above, on September 30, 1875, there were 2,375 convicts in penitentiaries, jails and work-houses, being an increase of 292, or 14 per cent. over previous year. In addition there were 1,670 persons summarily convicted by magistrates or justices of the peace for disorderly conduct, breaches of peace, &c.; being an increase of 480, or 4.3 per cent. The aggregate of all classes of prisoners was 4,666; an increase of 877, or 23.1 per cent. over previous year, chiefly due to intoxicating drinks. In the House of Correction, in Philadelphia, there was an increase of 684; or 115.3 per cent. More than 80 per cent. of the inmates, from official reports, are directly brought there by drink; and from the general character of the inmates, the remaining 20 per cent., we may safely say, were brought to that condition, indirectly, by the same cause.

In 1876, there was spent in Pennsylvania :

For criminals.....	\$1,324,604
For dependents.....	1,942,916
For criminals and dependents.....	\$3,267,520

*Report of Board of Public Charities, 1875, p. 194.
†For six months.
‡Report of Board of Public Charities of Pennsylvania, 1875. p. 192.
§Decrease.

Of this sum more than two million dollars is directly the result of drink, and the licensed drink traffic; for every drink-shop is a moral plague-spot and hot-bed of disease and destitution, vice, and crime. If in good times our working classes did not spend their wages for drink, in seasons of commercial depression, not one in ten need tramp or go to our public institutions for aid. By unwisely spending their money for drink, they place themselves in such a condition that in case of sickness or bad trade, both themselves and families must suffer greatly, or become burdens on our public charities.

If the individual and family history of the inmates of our alms-houses and prisons could be ascertained, we should find that nine-tenths, at least, were brought to that condition either directly or indirectly by drink.

Arrests and Drink in Philadelphia.

About eight-tenths of all minor offences brought before the Philadelphia courts, are the direct result of drink. The arrests by the police of Philadelphia, with the offences caused by drink, in 1872-3-4-5 and 6, were as follows :

	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	Total Five Years.
Total Arrests.....	40,007	30,400	32,144	34,978	44,919	182,448
Assaults and Batteries.....	2,358	2,006	1,610	1,624	2,166	9,764
Assaults, with Intent to Kill.	205	139	127	164	246	881
Breaches of Peace.....	4,661	4,039	4,250	4,394	6,427	23,771
Intoxication	15,782	10,077	10,295	12,502	19,053	67,709
Intoxication and Disorderly Conduct.	9,769	7,897	9,661	8,245	7,668	43,240
Total, Directly & Indirectly caused by Drink.	32,775	24,149	25,943	26,929	35,560	145,365

The number of arrests by the police of Philadelphia during the five years ending 1876, was 182,448, or an average of 36,489 per year. The cases of assaults and batteries, assaults with intent to kill, breaches of peace, intoxication, intoxication with disorderly conduct, all of which are directly or indirectly caused by drink, were 145,365; or an average of 29,189 a year. Of cases of drunk, and drunk and disorderly, there were 110,949, or an average of 22,189 per year. The cases directly or indirectly caused by drink, were 79.65 per cent of the whole arrests, or a fraction less than four-fifths. Of 23 murders committed in 1872, 20 were directly or indirectly due to drink. The expenses of the police alone in 1872, were \$1,246,713.98, two-thirds of which would not have been needed but for the drink.

These are but a few of the costs, losses and results of the drink traffic, yet they clearly show the enormous burdens caused by it; that its ruinous expenditure not only paralyses trade, but entails further evils by taxation for the support of police, dependents and criminals; leads our labor-

ing classes to idleness and vice; that the drink stands in the way of our nation's prosperity, and opposes the progress of our people to higher moral and intellectual development, which are essential to the maintenance and perpetuation of a republican government.

The remedy for these evils, and our present bad trade, is in the hands of our people. The Christian and moral citizens of our State can remove them if they but *will* to do so, and back and enforce their *will* with their votes. They who do not do all in their power to remove the licensed drink-shops, are responsible for their existence; and when they witness or suffer, which every one must, the evil results from them, they can truly say: "*It is my will that these things shall be.*"

If our statesmen really desire the good of the people, they will apply the only remedy for our "*hard times*" and the hosts of evils following in the train of intemperance. The only remedy is THE ENTIRE AND TOTAL PROHIBITION OF THE DRINK TRAFFIC.

APPENDIX B.

MEMORIAL

OF THE

State Temperance Convention

HELD AT HARRISBURG,

April 24th and 25th, 1879,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in general assembly met :

The undersigned, by the direction and on behalf of the State Temperance Convention held in the city of Harrisburg, on the 24th and 25th days of April, instant, respectfully represent :

THE EVILS OF INTEMPERANCE.

That intemperance and the evils, moral, social, religious, political, educational, commercial, economical and pecuniary, occasioned by the use of alcoholic or intoxicating liquors in our commonwealth, in all their varied forms and constituents, are and have been so uniform, universal and grievous, as to attract attention, excite apprehension, and for a half a century past, have associated the efforts of good men and women for their amelioration and correction. In the earlier days of these efforts it was supposed these evils were caused by the character of the drink indulged in. Subsequently, that the evils sprang from the excess, in varied degree, of such use, and special efforts were directed for the correction of these; but for a number of years past, science, investiga-

tion and experience have demonstrated, and it is now admitted, that the source of evil is in the alcohol contained in all intoxicating beverages, whether fermented, brewed or distilled. Alcohol, in whatever quantity, or however combined, is a poison to human tissue. It is this noxious agent which produces the physical, mental and moral disturbance and destruction, which everywhere is witnessed as a concomitant of its use.

It is not the purpose of this paper to specially present how this agent, manufactured and sold under authority of law, vitiates the human race, produces mental imbecility, physical debility, and premature old age; makes worthless citizens, lessens or destroys productive industry, is a chief cause of many insolvencies, bankruptcies, and losses in trade; increases taxes and lessens tax-paying ability; makes necessary the larger portion of public taxation and private charity; leads to crime and pauperism; corrupts the ballot and legislation; endangers public peace, retards and nullifies education; multiplies and sus-

tains gaming houses and brothels ; makes paupers and criminals; defeats justice, lessens protection to person and property, and perverts and obstructs the objects of all government ; these and many other of its effects are known to your honorable body.

EARLY LEGISLATION.

This agent of evil was known and feared from the founding of the Colony of Pennsylvania. For at no time in the history of the State has its manufacture and sale been free from restraint and regulation by law as has been the manufacture and sale of furniture, cloth or clothing, boots or shoes, grain or flour, butcher's meat, fish or other articles of consumption. Your attention is called to the fact that the *first* legislative Assembly of the representatives of the then Province of Pennsylvania, held at Chester, December, 1682, and which framed the "Great Law" for the government of the Province, declared "the sale of intoxicating liquors a cause of annoyance and disquiet to the people and of murder among the Indians," and "a heinous offence to God and a reproach to the blessed name of Christ and his holy religion." From that day to this, the people of Pennsylvania have endeavored to protect themselves, their property and interests from the effects of the traffic in intoxicating liquors by laws more numerous and varied, on the principal of restraint and regulation, than upon any other question upon which legislation has been had.

NUMBER OF LICENSE LAWS.

An examination of our statutes from 1682 to the present reveals that there have been passed by the General Assembly 342 statutes in varied forms and changes to regulate the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors or connected therewith. The number in each decade is as follows :

1682 to 1690—2.	1780 to 1790—7.
1690 to 1700—1.	1790 to 1800—3.
1700 to 1710—13.	1800 to 1810—4.
1710 to 1720—9.	1810 to 1820—9.
1720 to 1730—13.	1820 to 1830—13.
1730 to 1740—4.	1830 to 1840—9.
1740 to 1750—1.	1840 to 1850—27.
1750 to 1760—4.	1850 to 1860—61.
1760 to 1770—1.	1860 to 1870—89.
1770 to 1780—4.	1870 to 1879—68.

To the close of the 17th century 3, in the 18th century 59, and thus far in the 19th century 280! Can any presentation of facts or argument be stronger or more convincing than the testimony of these laws

against the evils which they were intended to mitigate. The continued presence of these evils is a witness of the inefficiency of legislation for their correction, when based upon the idea that public places for their manufacture and sale are a legitimate object of government.

INEFFICIENCY OF SUCH LAWS.

It seems, therefore, to your memorialists that the constant and continued failure of license laws to accomplish any beneficial end, demands a radical change in the policy of the State on the liquor question. The safety and welfare of the people is the supreme purpose of government. The protection of life and property, the promotion of morality and industry, the development of agriculture, manufactures and commerce are the chief purposes of the assembling of the Senate and House of Representatives as the law making authority of the State. It would not be difficult to present authorities, and demonstrate by recorded evidence, that the use of intoxicating liquors is at all times the foe of industry and thrift, and the parent of crime and poverty, the paralyzer of manufactures and trade. It is also well established that such use in no proper sense is a promoter of good ; that the user thereof has no natural demand for such use ; nor is health or vigor of mind or body promoted, or life prolonged thereby ; and that such use is a waste of physical, mental and material resources.

COST OF THE TRAFFIC IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Dr. Edward Young, the eminent statistician, and chief of the Bureau of Statistics of our government at Washington, as a result of a quite recent investigation of the quantity and cost of liquors consumed in the United States, derived from the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, states the same at \$595,764,000. Assuming the population of the U. S. to be 40,000,000, and as Pennsylvania contains one-tenth of this population, which proportion is shown by the census of 1870 and that her people consume her equal share of intoxicating liquors, the annual cost of such liquors to the people of Pennsylvania would be \$59,574,000. Dr. Wm Hargreaves, in his valuable and carefully prepared work, "*Our Wasted Resources*," computes the liquor bill of Pennsylvania in 1870 at \$65,075,000, which was "one third the value of the products of her agriculture, nearly one-tenth of her manu-

factures, more than two-fifths of wages paid, and about three-fourths of the receipts of her railroads." When it is considered that this cost of consumption is but one-half of the actual money value capable of computation, and that the indirect and resulting cost is equal to the direct, swelling the annual pecuniary liquor waste in Pennsylvania to more than \$100,000,000, the Christian, patriot and statesman are called upon to use every legitimate method for staying this tide of waste and woe.

CRIME AND PAUPERISM.

In their report for 1871 our Board of Public Charities state: "We have spoken of intemperance as a fruitful source of pauperism and crime, and it is doubtless the proximate cause of *nine-tenths* of the idleness, brutality and vice which afflict society. Government ought wisely to restrict, never to encourage this prolific evil."

The Citizens' Association, a corporation chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and whose duty it was made to "report to your honorable bodies on the dependent and criminal population of the State, and on all matters relative to the causes of and remedies for pauperism, vagrancy and crime," in their report to the Senate and House of Representatives for 1868, state that "one-third of the insane," "one-third of the deaf mutes, one-third of the blind, and two-thirds of the friendless children owe their sad condition to the intemperance of parents." On page 9 the report states: "It will not be doubted that *two-thirds* of the pauperism and crime of the State are justly attributable to intemperance, and it is stated by authorities that *one-third* of the dependent classes, as insane, feeble minded, etc., are to be traced to the same cause. If we apply this rule to the figures before us, we have the aggregate cost of maintaining paupers and prisoners, whose condition is due to intemperance, \$2,204,244 per year, and the aggregate cost for maintaining the insane, idiots and other persons dependent from the same cause, \$55,666.66, or a total of \$2,259,910.66 as the criminal and pauper tax per year caused by liquor selling. Any one who will examine the subject will find this large sum far below the actual cost. If it costs so much to maintain the poor, helpless and vicious, who would not have been poor, helpless or vicious but for a violation of the laws of health and morality, is it not the duty of the State to provide

in so far as it may for the correction and prevention of these evils? Ought we not to ask: If we have done so much for the support of pauperism and crime, what have we neglected to do for the arrest of these evils?"

"The victims of strong drink, however, come in hosts more numerous than all the rest together, and, with hopes blasted, self-respect gone, and the story of domestic sorrow and grief bearing upon the heart, point to the path of ruin that is before them and ask for help." "Thirty thousand people of Pennsylvania are in this condition, and come to you with these pictures of pauperism, dependence and crime, asking that they may have a share of your sympathy, not that they may be abased and imprisoned as criminals, nor yet humiliated as paupers; but that they may have such help as will enable them to be men again, and do their portion for the public good."

REVENUE AND EXPENSE.

The number of distillers, brewers, wholesale and retail liquor dealers in Pennsylvania, as per Internal Revenue Report for 1878, was 17,151, or one for each 205 of population, or one for each 61 male adult inhabitants, and the license revenue derived from them in 1878, was \$362,555.46, or 35 cents for each taxable. For this slight revenue, this small body of citizens hold a monopoly of this business, which we have seen involves more than \$100,000,000 of waste and cost, to the people, without any enriching or enobling return. The grand jury of Dauphin county in 1873 reported to the Court their share of the license money of the year previous to be \$111.50, whilst they show from the county records their consequent expenditures amounted to \$51,889. The revenue was only 21-100 of one per cent. of the cost of the traffic. In Lancaster county, in the same year, her proportion of the license money was \$335, while her expenditures for crime, pauperism, etc., caused by her liquor business were \$105,194.25. It is believed that the experience of these counties is a fair criterion of that of the entire commonwealth.

The people of the commonwealth, smarting under these evils and becoming conscious that drink was the spring from which these bitter waters flowed, aided by appeals to reason, moral and personal considerations, which by the teachings of the church, temperance societies, conventions, State and county addresses, lectures, tracts, papers and every other method

open to an enlightened philanthropy have sought legislative aid, and the legislature in sympathy with such efforts have by no less than two hundred and forty-one enactments from and inclusive of the year 1840 to the end of 1878 endeavored to afford such relief.

THE PEOPLE DEMAND PROHIBITION.

A careful examination of the history of the temperance movement in the State, will show that the temperance sentiment has, from an early period in the reform, asked the Legislature to prohibit the traffic in intoxicating drinks, or empower the citizens in counties, cities, boroughs and townships to determine by ballot whether or not liquor should be sold in such districts.

In the year 1837 the board of managers of the Pennsylvania State Temperance Society presented a memorial to the convention for revising the constitution of the State, calling attention to the "laws of this State respecting the licensing of houses for the retail of ardent spirits," and presenting "some reasons to your honorable body which have led our minds to the conviction that it would be desirable that a provision should be introduced into the new constitution, which would prohibit hereafter such licenses throughout the commonwealth," and concludes, "we earnestly solicit this convention to incorporate it into the constitution of Pennsylvania, that hereafter *THE PATRONAGE OF THE STATE shall never be given for the purpose of a revenue, or for any other purpose, to the traffic in ardent spirits; that it shall not be lawful in this commonwealth for public houses to distribute that destructive poison.*"

In 1840 a large State Convention presented its memorial to the legislature, stating that "the traffic in distilled and fermented liquors which now exists, under our present license laws, is the principal remaining obstacle to a reformation promising blessings infinite in value, extending to every rank in life, and embracing every interest in humanity, most earnestly pray that the laws be so altered or amended as to give to the electors in each ward, borough or township in the State the right of determining by vote whether licenses shall be granted for retailing intoxicating liquors within their respective limits." In 1841 the State Temperance Convention, assembled at Harrisburg, in its address say: "*What then is the legislative measure upon which there is such unanimity of opinion*

among the friends of temperance? It is this: The immediate passage of a law that shall put it in the power of a majority of the qualified voters in each ward, borough or township, to say whether there should be any person or persons licensed in such ward, borough or township, to sell intoxicating drinks or not." In October, 1846, after the legislature had authorized eighteen counties, one borough and one township to vote on the question of "license" or "no license" therein, in an address, the board of managers of the State Temperance Society say: "*What is the remedy?*" "*It is the enactment of a general law allowing to the voters of each district in the State the privilege of determining by ballot whether taverns shall be licensed or not.*" In December, 1847, the appeal of the Northern State Temperance Convention, held at Lewisburg, Union county, says: "What, then, is the source from which these evils spring? It is simply **THE TRAFFIC**, the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as authorized and upheld by law." "What then, is the remedy? In our opinion there is but one, and that is **ENTIRE PROHIBITION.**"

Quotations might further be made showing an unbroken conviction, to the present time, that the evils of intemperance were caused by the traffic in liquors, and the remedy therefore to be the prohibition of such traffic

THE PEOPLE VOTE PROHIBITION.

The Legislature passed an act approved on the seventh day of April, 1846, (Pamphlet Laws, page 248,) authorizing the qualified voters of eighteen counties, one borough and one township named therein to vote on the question of license or no license. **THESE DISTRICTS SEVERALLY VOTED "NO LICENSE."** The Supreme Court in the case of *Parker vs. Commonwealth*, 6th Barr's Rep., 507, by three of the judges against two declared the said act unconstitutional, and the people in said counties, etc., were remanded, against their will, back under a repudiated license system. The friends of temperance continuing to petition, the Legislature, by an act approved April 28, 1854, submitted the abstract question of prohibition to the vote of the qualified voters. The friends of temperance in convention had asked for a prohibitor law to be enacted, and if desired, that the repeal of such law should be submitted to the vote of the people; and had declared by resolve and so published "that

no submission of the question *without law* will receive our attention, much less our sanction; *we will not vote upon it.*" The abstract question submitted without being clothed with the form of law by which the voter could judge how it would affect property or personal liberty was presented and passed mainly by those opposed to the principle of prohibition. At the taking of the vote at the annual general election in October, 1854, complicated by party questions and an election for governor, the vote for governor was 371,009, while on the question of prohibition there were only 321,852 votes cast, 158,342 votes for prohibition and 163,510 against prohibition, or 49,157 less than for governor. There were then nearly 50,000 of the voters of the commonwealth who went to the polls who were indifferent on this question. Add these to the votes cast for prohibition, and its opponents failed to carry the sentiment of the state "against prohibition" by 21,995 votes. It must not be overlooked that this vote was not for political office, where a majority is a political requirement; but as the preamble to the law for submission stated, it was to "obtain a certain indication of popular sentiment." That the sentiment of the State was favorable to prohibition, was further made conclusive by the election of a Governor and a majority of Senators and Representatives at the same time favorable to prohibitory legislation and who did enact and approve such legislation by the act of April 14, 1855, P. L. 1855, p. 225.

The Hon. Eli K. Price, then a Senator from Philadelphia, in his place on April 3, 1855, in a speech in relation to this vote, said, "that vote was for no other purpose than to express the popular opinion more accurately than could be done by petitions, but with no other effect. The result of that vote was that 321,775 voters of the commonwealth went to the polls; of that number 51,265 had an opportunity of voting for or against prohibition, but did not vote at all. And why didn't they? According to my interpretation, because they thought it would give a basis for an extreme liquor law, which might be prescriptive of legal rights or invasive of the constitution; hence, they withheld their votes, as I withheld mine. It may be said, they were indifferent to the result! Well, if they were indifferent to the result, then they have given their consent that we shall legislate upon the subject as we think proper; and taking to our aid the 51,265

votes with those who went for prohibition, we have a vast majority who consent to our legislating prohibitively."

The law of 1855 was repealed without re-submission to the people.

LOCAL OPTION ACT OF 1872.

By the act of March 27, 1872, P. L., p. 49, amended by act of March 6, 1873, P. L., p. 39, the qualified voters of the several counties and cities of the commonwealth were authorized every three years to vote on the question of granting license for the sale of intoxicating liquors therein. Under these acts FORTY-ONE counties of the State, containing 29,708 square miles of territory and 1,404,693 of a population (exclusive of cities), by a majority of 37,975 voted against license, and TWENTY-FOUR counties, containing 13,660 square miles, and 1,070,251 of a population (exclusive of cities), by a majority of 42,475 voted for license. Seven cities, containing a population of 48,794, by a majority of 2,743 voted against license. Eighteen cities, with a population of 355,617, by a majority of 19,101 voted for license. The majority against license in the entire population of the sixty-five counties (exclusive of Philadelphia) is 324,442; and of the population of the sixty-five counties and twenty-five cities 17,619 majority against license. The counties in Pennsylvania voting against license contain an area of 29,708 square miles, almost equal to the territory of New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, five States containing an area of 33,272 square miles. The Local Option Law (so called) of 1872 was repealed in 1875, without re-submission or without the request of any State or county convention of the people, either political or non-political, but in the face of the remonstrance of thousands of petitioners; against the protest of the people assembled in State and county meetings, and against the provisions of the law of 1872, providing for a vote every three years.

A number of acts for localities have been passed by the Legislature, permitting counties, wards, boroughs and townships to vote on this question of License, in not one of which, so far as we are now advised, have the people voted for the continuance of license.

The following table will show these

LOCAL OPTION ENACTMENTS:

April 7, 1845, for Clearfield county.

April 1, 1846, for certain counties.
 April 21, 1846, for Mifflin county.
 January 22, 1847, for certain counties.
 March 13, 1847, for certain counties.
 March 16, 1847, for Mifflin county.
 April 28, 1867, for Beaver county.
 April 13, 1869, for borough of Tarentum, Allegheny county.
 July 7, 1870, for Jefferson county.
 May 3, 1871, for 22d Ward, Philadelphia.
 March 23, 1872, for 15th " "
 " " for 14th " "
 " " for 13th " "
 " " for 29th " "
 March 5, 1872, for Shippensburg, Cumberland county.
 March 27, 1872, for Commonwealth.
 April 2, 1872, for Township West Deer, Allegheny county.
 April 3, 1872, for 20th Ward, Philadelphia.
 April 3, 1872, for 21st, Ward, Philadelphia.
 April 4, 1872, Coatsville, Chester county.
 January 31, 1873, for Kittanning, Armstrong county.
 April 6, 1873, for Commonwealth.
 April 20, 1873, West Chester, Chester county.
 May 31, 1873, for St. Mary's, Elk county.
 The following table will show the districts for which the Legislature passed prohibitory laws without being first submitted to a vote of the people.

LOCAL PROHIBITORY ENACTMENTS.

April 5, 1843, for certain districts in Armstrong and Clarion counties.
 May 3, 1850, for Warren county.
 February 18, 1851, for Washington county.
 March 30, 1852, for Lancaster county on Sabbath day.
 April 21, 1854, for Sand-Patch Tunnel, Somerset county.
 April 28, 1854, General Law for suppression.
 April 2, 1860, for Potter county (partial).
 March 27, 1866, for Blair, Indiana and Westmoreland counties.
 March 27, 1866, for Beaver county, Ohio township.
 March 27, 1866, for certain boroughs of Armstrong, Potter Perry and Indiana counties.
 April 11, 1866, for Potter county.
 April 11, 1866, for Freeport, Armstrong county.
 April 11, 1866, for Blair, Indiana and Westmoreland (partial).

February 20, 1867, for Potter county.
 March 9, 1867, for certain boroughs in Armstrong, Indiana and Perry counties.
 March 29, 1867, for certain boroughs in Armstrong, Indiana and Perry counties.
 March 14, 1867, for townships of Economy and Independence, Beaver county.
 April 3, 1867, for Wyoming county.
 April 17, 1867, for Allegheny township, Westmoreland county.
 April 17, 1867, for certain boroughs in Armstrong and Westmoreland counties.
 March 17, 1868, for townships of Industry and Green, Beaver county.
 April 18, 1868, for township Belle-Vernon, Fayette county.
 March, 1869, for township Finley, Allegheny county.
 April 9, 1869, for Students' N. W. Normal School.
 April 9, 1869, for boroughs Conneautville and Spring, Crawford county.
 April 14, 1869, for township and borough of Girard, Erie county.
 April 15, 1869, for township of Patton, Allegheny county.
 February 18, 1870, for borough of Fayette City, Fayette county.
 April 2, 1870, for borough of Conneautville, Crawford county, and townships of Spring and Beaver, Beaver county.
 April 4, 1870, for township of Franklin, Westmoreland county.
 April 9, 1870, for boroughs, of Brad dock, Sewickly and townships of Wilkins Versailles, Penn, N. Fayette, S. Fayette Sewickly, Let and Kilbuck, county of Allegheny.
 April 4, 1870, for township Franklin, Westmoreland county.
 March 9, 1872, for township of Carroll and borough of Monongahela, Washington county.
 March 13, 1871, for certain borough and townships in Allegheny county.
 March 13, 1872, for Washington county on election days.
 March 20, 1872, for Jefferson county township Snyder.
 April 3, 1872, for Henrietta Ore Mines Woodbury township, Blair county.
 April 12, 1875, for Soldiers' Encampment.

PEOPLE PREPARED FOR PROHIBITION.

We respectfully submit that the foregoing brief history of Permissive and Prohibitory legislation and the action of the people under the same, proves that a large portion of the people of Pennsylvania, if not a considerable majority of

the whole population, are prepared for and desirous of the enactment of the law by your honorable bodies, which shall prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors at public legalized places for drinking purposes, or that they shall be permitted in an authoritative and solemn way, at the polls, to accept or reject a properly framed law, having this object in view. This government "is the government of the people, by the people, and for the people," and laws are for their protection and welfare, and if you, clothed with authority as their representatives and agents, in your wisdom, subject to constitutional restraints, will enact, the people will breathe into it life and power for their welfare.

Of the efficiency of prohibitory liquor legislation in lessening crime, poverty and public burdens, and promoting sobriety, industry, thrift and peace, we do not here or now present the multiplied testimonies proving these results in our and other States and counties, but pray that privilege may be granted to present these to any committee to whom this memorial and accompanying bill may be referred.

Your memorialists, although convinced that the sentiment of the people of the State regards the present system of license as an entire and sad failure for beneficial ends, and desire a change in the law which will relieve them of many of the evils caused by the present system, and would so declare: nevertheless, to remove all grounds for doubt, fear or objection, your memorialists respectfully present for your consideration the accompanying draft of law or bill which they most earnestly pray may be enacted into law and be called "The Temperance Law."

CONVENTION—REPRESENTATIVE.

The convention which has imposed the duty of presenting their wishes, so feebly executed and expressed in this paper, was summoned by a common desire expressed by the signatures of the chief officers of the several State Temperance Organizations and societies, officers of colleges, pastors of churches, ministers of the gospel, and men prominent in works of religion and philanthropy; and the body, composed of delegates from all parts of the State, we think may be accepted as understanding and representing the temperance sentiment of the people of the State.

CHARACTER OF LAW PROPOSED.

In presenting this draft of law we be-

lieve that it expresses the desires of the people, and in their hands will execute their will, and suppress public drinking places. It also furnishes the means for detection and punishment of all violators. The bill provides for the keeping for sale and the sale of intoxicating drinks for medicinal, sacramental and mechanical purposes, at places of convenient access, and also for the manufacture of such liquors for export or sale for proper uses. Liquors for individual or private use in a man's dwelling, or the manufacture of cider and wine for domestic use or for sale in an unfermented condition, are not forbidden or restricted. The manufacture and sale of such liquors, for drinking at places of common resort, are alone interdicted. The act goes into operation only after ninety days from a vote accepting the law, when such vote is ordered by the Court of Quarter Sessions, upon the petition of taxpayers equal to one-fourth of the voters shown by the returns of the preceding February election. Any license for sale of liquors or place for manufacture, in districts accepting this act, are protected in their privileges until the expiration of same. We believe all interests which may be affected by a change in the present policy of the law, under this bill are carefully considered and all constitutional objections avoided.

CONSTITUTIONALITY.

"The question of the constitutionality of such (prohibitory liquor) statutes," says Mr. Bishop, section 989 of his work on statutory crimes, "has been more frequently agitated than any other constitutional question presented in our tribunals." It will be found, however, that both the principles and essential features of varying laws upon this subject have been uniformly upheld by the highest courts, National and State, in every part of the land. See the cases collected in the United States Digest, (first series) volume 7, page 806, *et seq.* Mr. Bishop's statutory crimes (Sec. 995) says: "The State, in the enactment of its laws, must exercise its judgment concerning what acts tend to corrupt the public morals, impoverish the community, disturb the public repose, injure the other public interests, or even impair the comfort of individual members over whom its protecting watch and care are required; and the power to judge of this question is necessarily reposed alone in the legislature, from whose decision no appeal can be taken directly or indirectly to any other department of the government.

When, therefore, the legislature, with this exclusive authority, has exercised its right of judgment concerning this legislative question by the enactment of prohibitions, like those discussed in this chapter, all other departments of the government are bound by the decision, over which no court has jurisdiction." "Any attempt to distinguish between the power to regulate and the power to prohibit, finds no judicial support." *Pitman*.

ARGUMENT FOR FEMALES VOTING.

Your memorialists beg leave to call your attention to that clause of the submitted bill giving the privilege to females over the age of 21 equally with males to vote upon the question of the acceptance or rejection of this act. We claim this privilege, on the broad ground of citizenship, and that women are sufferers in all their affections and dearest interests from the liquor traffic, to a greater degree, perhaps, than males. They are equally interested in the general welfare, and bear a full share in the labor, care and responsibility of securing such welfare. They are citizens, amenable to the laws and entitled to their protection. This provision is not woman's suffrage, so termed, nor, it is confidently believed, any infraction of Section 1, Article 7 of the Constitution of the State, which provides that "every male citizen 21 years of age, etc., etc., shall be entitled to vote at all elections." This 7th Article of the Constitution is a political provision, for the political necessities of the State, and applies to the power conferred for the performing the duties of continuing the government, and the enactment and administration of its laws. It is a political office for political considerations. The bill submitted is for no such purpose, within the view of the Constitution, but is a police measure simply, and the power conferred upon males and females is solely for the purpose, in the spirit of our republican institutions, of ascertaining and determining the popular will in a methodical and certain manner. This provision will not do violence to public sentiment, for by Section 3, Article 10, of the Constitution, "women are eligible to any office of control or management under the school laws

of this state." They are now and for years past have been the most numerous and valuable of teachers and educators. In England, women taxpayers hold and exercise the ballot at all municipal elections, and in States of this union exercise varied political powers, and fill offices of trust. Pennsylvania will honor herself by thus honoring her mothers and sisters.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives, our prayer for relief and the means of securing it is before you. The evil in all its magnitude, turpitude and universality is known to you. The partial history of the efforts on the part of the people for its correction is feebly made known to you, and we can no more fittingly close this petition and appeal, than by the following extract from the report of the select committee of the House of Lords on intemperance, which, after investigation by testimony running through nearly three years, in their report to the present session of the Parliament of Great Britain, says:

"And when great communities, deeply sensible of the miseries caused by intemperance, witnesses of the crime and pauperism which directly spring from it; conscious of the contamination to which their younger citizens are exposed; watching with anxiety the growth of female intemperance on a scale so vast, and at a rate of progression so rapid as to constitute a new reproach and a danger; believing then not only the morality of their citizens, but their commercial prosperity, is dependent upon the diminution of these evils; seeing also that all that general (license) legislation has been able to effect has been some improvement in public order, while it has been powerless to produce any perceptible decrease of intemperance, it would seem somewhat hard when such communities are willing, at their own cost and hazard, to grapple with the difficulty and undertake their own purification, that the legislature should refuse to create for them the necessary machinery, or to entrust them with the requisite power."

With the prayer for the blessing of Almighty God, this memorial is respectfully submitted.

APPENDIX C.

THE TEMPERANCE LAW.

An Act for the suppression of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for drinking purposes, and for the promotion of temperance in their use in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

PREAMBLE.

WHEREAS, the many laws passed, from the founding of the colony of Pennsylvania to the present time, for the regulation of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors within this commonwealth, have proved abortive for the prevention of intemperance and the moral, commercial, industrial, financial and educational evils and losses, of which public drinking of such liquors has proved to be the chief cause; and,

Whereas, it is meet and right that the citizens of the commonwealth shall be protected in their lives and property from such evils; and,

Whereas, a large body of our citizens deem that such protection is most in harmony with sound principles of government and morality, and can better be secured, by forbidding the traffic in such liquors at public drinking places than by licensing the same; and,

Whereas, it is in accord with republican institutions that the people, by whom governments are formed and for whose protection laws are enacted, in their several localities shall in an authoritative manner determine whether the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors shall continue or not; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same.

Permissive and Submissive.

SECTION 1. That at "all elections for city, ward, borough and township officers for regular terms of service, held on the third Tuesday of February" annually after the passage of this act, it shall be lawful for the qualified voters thereof to vote the acceptance or rejection of this act, for whenever an election for such purpose shall be authorized and ordered by the Court of Quarter Sessions of any county of this commonwealth, as hereinafter provided, and all females who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, and who shall have resided in such city, ward, borough or township for one year next preceding the said election, shall be privileged equally with males, and in the same manner, time and place, to vote for the acceptance or rejection of this act.

SEC. 2. That whenever the qualified voters of any county, city, or ward of a city, borough or ward of a borough, or township, equal in number to one-fourth of the voters thereof, duly returned as having voted at the election held on the third Tuesday of February preceding, shall present their petition to the honorable the judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of any county of this commonwealth, not less than three months prior to the time for holding the annual February elections, as aforesaid, setting forth their desire that the said court shall authorize and order a vote to be taken in said dis-

district at the annual February election next ensuing after the presentation of said petition, for the acceptance or rejection in said district of this act, to be called "The Temperance Law," and the court shall find, by the oaths or affirmations of three of said petitioners, or otherwise, that the names to said petition are or were actually signed, or authorized to be signed by the several persons whose names thereon appear, and that they were at the time of signing actual residents and qualified voters of the district named in said petition, and also by the certificate of the clerk of court in whose office the election returns are filed, setting forth, or by otherwise ascertaining, the number of the votes returned from said district at the last preceding annual February election therein, that the said petitioners are equal in number to one-fourth of the voters of said district, the said court shall thereupon direct the said petition to be filed and notice thereof to be published by its clerk in one or more newspapers of said county, or otherwise as the court may direct, of the filing of said petition, that on a day and at a place to be named by said court, not exceeding twenty days from the filing of the petition, an order will be made for the taking of a vote in said district for the acceptance or rejection of "The Temperance Law," at the ensuing annual February election, unless legal reasons to the contrary, satisfactory to the court, shall then be presented, which reasons, signed, and the truth of the facts stated therein duly qualified to by at least three respectable citizen taxpayers of said district, shall have been filed with the clerk of the said court at least five days before the day named in said notice, or as soon thereafter as may be. If no satisfactory reasons to the contrary shall have been presented, as aforesaid, the court shall authorize and order a vote to be taken in said district, at the next ensuing February election, on the adoption or rejection of this act, in the manner hereinbefore stated and provided; and shall direct its clerk to make out such order in duplicate, one directed to the mayor, sheriff, burgess, constable or other officer whose duty it is made by law to publish proclamation or advertisement of the holding of the annual February elections; and it shall be the duty of said officer, upon knowledge by said notice, or otherwise, of such vote being ordered by the court, to publish in such proclamation, with the other matters now provided by

law, that a vote will, by order of court, be had at such election for the acceptance or rejection of this act, naming the same by its title and date; and the other of said order shall be directed to the judge and inspectors of election of said district, directing them to prepare a box and deposit therein ballots prepared in a manner hereinafter to be prescribed, presented by the electors, male and female, named in the first section of this act.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the inspectors and judge of such election, whenever a vote upon the acceptance or rejection of this act shall be ordered by the Court of Quarter Sessions of any county, to receive written or printed ballots presented by the electors named in the first and second sections of this act, labeled on the outside, "Temperance Law," and on the inside, "For the Temperance Law," or "Against the Temperance Law," and deposit the same in a box provided for that purpose, and, at the close of the election, count, certify and return, and file such returns in the manner now provided by law for other ballots received for officers voted for at said election; that in making proclamation or advertisement, receiving, counting, returning and filing the votes cast at any election for the acceptance or rejection of this act ordered by the court as aforesaid, the inspectors, judges, clerks or other officers having duties connected with the said February elections shall be governed by and subject to the penalties of the laws of this commonwealth regulating general elections, and all other officers or persons having duties to perform under this act shall, for their faithful performance, be amenable to the laws of the commonwealth.

SEC. 4. That whenever, by the returns of election from any district voting upon the acceptance or rejection of this act, it shall appear by said returns presented to said court that a majority of votes cast at such election were for "The Temperance Law," the court shall direct its clerk to publish the said vote in at least one newspaper published in said county or otherwise, as the court may direct and setting forth that this act shall take effect and be in full force in said district from and after ninety days from the day on which such election was held. If however, this act shall have been accepted in any district, as aforesaid, and by a second or other vote had, in the manner hereinbefore provided, and from the returns

thereof it shall appear at such second or other election, that a majority of the votes cast were "Against the Temperance Law," then and in such case the said court shall direct its clerk to publish the said vote, as hereinbefore provided, setting forth that from and after ninety days, from the day of holding such election, this act shall become and be inoperative in said district, until again accepted in the manner hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 5. That whenever a vote for the acceptance or rejection of this act shall have been held in any district of this commonwealth as aforesaid, no second or other vote shall again be had on this question in the same, until the recurrence of the third annual February election, when after like petition and proceedings, had before and by the said court, a second or other vote, may in like manner be had, the returns and public announcement of which shall be made as hereinbefore provided, and as the returns thereof shall indicate as aforesaid.

SEC. 6. That in any district where the vote taken as aforesaid, shall have been for the acceptance of this act, and previously thereto any place for the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquor shall have been licensed, or such manufacture established and carried on therein, under any law of this commonwealth, the acceptance of this act shall not be held to apply to such licensed place, until after the legal expiration of the said license, or where not licensed, until after the expiration of the ninety days from the date of the acceptance of this act as hereinbefore provided. In any district where a petition for an order of court for a vote for the acceptance or rejection of this act has been presented to any court of this commonwealth, no application for license to sell intoxicating liquor shall be entertained or granted by such court until the term of court next ensuing, after the holding of the annual election, on the third Tuesday of February, as aforesaid.

Unlawful Sales, Remedies, Punishments, &c., &c.

SEC. 7. No person shall manufacture for sale, or sell by himself, his clerk, servant or agent, directly or indirectly, at any time or place, any intoxicating liquor, or any mixed liquor, a part of which is intoxicating, unless he is authorized, as hereinafter provided. Ale, porter, cider, strong beer, lager beer, and all wines, cordials or liquors containing alcohol, by

whatever name called, sold as a beverage, shall be considered intoxicating liquor, within the meaning of this act, as well as distilled spirits. Provided, that nothing contained in this act shall be construed to forbid the making of cider from apples, or wine from grapes, currants or other fruits, grown or gathered by the manufacturer, or the selling of such cider and wine, (if made in this State) by the maker thereof, for other purposes than that of a beverage.

SEC. 8. No person shall own, possess or keep any intoxicating liquor, enumerated and described in section seven, with intent to sell the same in this State, and no owner of such liquor shall permit or suffer any other person to keep the same for the purpose of selling it in this State, unless authorized, as provided in this act.

SEC. 9. Whoever, by himself, his clerk, servant or agent, directly or indirectly, or on any pretence or by any device, sells, or, in consideration of the purchase or exchange of any other property or thing, gives to another person intoxicating liquor, or mixed liquor a part of which is intoxicating, or by himself, or in connection with one or more persons, keeps or maintains any building, room or place called a club room or by any other name, and which is not his private dwelling, occupied by himself, his family or dependents, or a private room in a hotel or boarding house or other place so used and occupied, and which is or shall be used as the resort of two or more persons for drinking intoxicating liquor, the same shall be deemed a violation of the provisions of this act, and he or they shall upon conviction before the Court of Quarter Sessions of the county wherein the offense is committed, pay for the first violation a fine of twenty dollars and be imprisoned in the jail of the county not less than twenty nor more than thirty days; for a second violation, shall pay a fine of fifty dollars and be imprisoned in the jail of the county not less than thirty nor more than ninety days; and for any subsequent violation, shall pay a fine of one hundred dollars and be imprisoned in the jail of the county, not less than four nor more than six months; and if in any case the fine and costs are not paid at least ten days before the expiration of the term of imprisonment, the imprisonment shall be extended for an additional term equal to that named in the sentence. Whoever in the employment or control, or on the premises, of another violates any provision of this sec-

tion, shall be held equally guilty with the principal, and, upon conviction, suffer the same punishment.

SEC. 10. Whoever, residing within or having his place of business within any district accepting this act, is a manufacturer of intoxicating liquor for sale, or a common seller thereof, in violation of the provisions of this act, shall upon conviction before the court aforesaid, for one violation, pay a fine of fifty dollars, and be imprisoned in the jail of the county, not less than three nor more than six months; for a second violation shall pay a fine of two hundred dollars and be imprisoned six months in the jail of the county; and for any subsequent violation shall pay a fine of five hundred dollars and be imprisoned twelve months in the jail of the county wherein the offense was committed. Whoever in the employment or control, or on the premises, of another violates the provisions of this section, shall be held equally guilty with the principal, and upon conviction shall suffer the same punishment. Three several sales of intoxicating liquor, to one or more persons, shall be a sufficient evidence of the violation of this section, and constitute a common seller; but this shall not prevent proof of the same by other evidence.

SEC. 11. The names of all the parties charged with any offense, under either of the two preceding sections, and one or more offences, may be included in the same complaint or indictment, and may be tried at the same time. Whoever is convicted of more than one offense on the same complaint or indictment, or on different indictments at the same or any other terms of the court, shall be subject to the same punishment as if he had been successively convicted on as many complaints or indictments at different terms of the court as there are offenses of which he is convicted; but the whole aggregate term of imprisonment under any one complaint or indictment, or at any one term of court, for violations of the provisions of either section, shall never exceed one year.

SEC. 12. The fines and costs imposed upon any person or persons convicted under sections nine and ten shall be held to be a judgment and lien upon the property of the persons convicted, and upon the surety or sureties in any recognizance given, until paid, notwithstanding the imprisonment in said sections prescribed.

SEC. 13. In all cases under this act delivery of intoxicating liquor in or from

any building or place other than a private dwelling house or its dependencies, or in such dwelling house or dependencies, if part of the same is tavern, hotel, eating house, restaurant, grocery store or other place of common resort, shall be deemed *prima facie* evidence of and punishable as a sale; and a delivery in or from a private dwelling house, with payment or promise of payment, either expressed or implied, on or before or after such delivery, shall be deemed *prima facie* evidence of and punishable as a sale.

SEC. 14. If, after three months from the adoption of this act in any district of the State, there shall be found any room, vehicle, boat, shop or other place fitted with a bar, fixtures, barrels, casks, bottles or other vessels containing intoxicating liquor, as aforesaid, such place, fixtures, vessels and liquor shall be received by the court as *prima facie* evidence of the intent of the owner to sell such liquor in violation of this act, and upon conviction thereof such person shall be punished as provided in section nine of this act.

SEC. 15. Whoever, not at his private dwelling house, for the purpose of delivering to another person, whether as a common carrier or otherwise, receives any intoxicating liquor, which has been sold or is intended for sale in violation of this act, having reasonable cause to believe that the same has been so sold, or is so intended for sale, in districts accepting the provisions of this act, shall, on conviction thereof, either in the place where the liquor is received or in any place through which it is carried, or in the place at which it is delivered to the purchaser, or to any person for him, pay a fine of twenty dollars for the first violation, and for all subsequent violations such person shall pay a fine of fifty dollars and be imprisoned in the jail of the county wherein conviction is had for a term not exceeding three months.

SEC. 16. Whoever having authority from a railroad, or other transporting corporation, to receive goods to be transported by such corporation, receives for the purpose of having the same transported by such corporation, into any district accepting this act, and in violation of the same, any intoxicating liquor, sold or intended for sale in such district, having reasonable cause to believe that the same has been so sold or is so intended for sale, shall, upon conviction thereof, be liable to the penalty prescribed in the preceding section; and the corporation shall

also be liable to pay a fine of fifty dollars, to be recovered by an action of debt, before any justice of the peace, alderman or magistrate of the city or county in which such liquor has been received, or into which it is carried.

SEC. 17. Whoever brings into this state, or conveys from place to place within the same, any intoxicating liquor with intent to sell the same himself, or to have it sold by another, or having reasonable cause to believe that the same is intended to be sold in any districts accepting this act, and in violation of the same, shall, upon conviction, be punished for the first, and for each subsequent offense, in the manner provided in section fifteen for any person illegally selling intoxicating liquor.

SEC. 18. The husband, wife, child, parent, guardian or employer of any person who has the habit of drinking intoxicating liquor to drunkenness, may give notice in writing, signed by him or her, to any person not to deliver such liquor to the person who has such habit. If the person so notified, at any time within twelve months after such notice, delivers any such liquor to the person who has such habit, the person giving the notice may, in an action of tort, recover of the person notified any sum not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, as may be assessed by the jury as damages. A married woman may bring such action in her own name, notwithstanding her coverture, and all damages recovered by her shall go to her separate use. In case of the death of either party, the action and right of action given by this section shall survive to or against his or her administrator or executor.

SEC. 19. If a person in a state of intoxication commits an assault and battery, or injures any property, whoever furnished him with any part of the liquor which occasioned his intoxication, if the same was furnished in violation of this act, shall be liable to the same action by the party injured as the person intoxicated would be liable to; and the party injured, or his legal representatives, may bring either a joint action against the person intoxicated and the person who furnished the liquor, or a separate action against either.

SEC. 20. If any person in any district accepting this act is found in a state of intoxication in a public place, or is found in any place in a state of intoxication committing a breach of the peace, or disturbing others

by noise, blasphemy, threats of violence or exposure of his person, any sheriff, constable or police officer shall, without a warrant, take him into custody, and detain him in some proper place until, in the opinion of such officer, he is so far recovered from his intoxication as to render it proper to carry him before a justice of the peace, alderman or magistrate. The officer shall then take him before some justice of the peace, alderman or magistrate in the city, borough or township where he has been found, and shall make a complaint against him for the crime of drunkenness.

SEC. 21. If such person then discloses fully the name of the person or persons of whom and the time, place and manner in which the liquor producing his intoxication was procured, and all circumstances attending it, the justice, alderman or magistrate shall administer to him the oath provided for witnesses, and interrogate him in the presence of the officer; and if it appears to the officer and magistrate that either of the offences specified in sections nine and ten has been committed, the officer shall file his complaint for the commission of such offense, before such justice, alderman or magistrate, against the persons who appear to have been guilty thereof, and the person so disclosing shall be named as one of the witnesses. The officer shall thereupon discontinue his prosecution for drunkenness, and the person arrested shall be discharged and shall not be liable to be prosecuted again for the same offense; but should such person refuse to make known the name or names of the person or persons from whom he has procured liquor, causing his intoxication, the officer shall proceed to prosecute for the crime of drunkenness, as is now or may be provided by law.

SEC. 22. If two persons of full age and competent to testify, make complaint* under oath or affirmation, before a justice of the peace, alderman or magistrate in the county wherein the offense is alleged to have been committed, that they have reason to believe and do believe that any intoxicating liquor described in the complaint is kept or deposited by a person named in the complaint, in a store, shop, warehouse, building, vehicle, steamboat, vessel or other place, and intended for sale contrary to the provisions of this act, such justice, alderman or magistrate upon its appearing† that there is probable cause

* For form of complaint see Appendix D.

† For form of indorsement see Appendix E.

to believe said complaint to be true, shall issue a warrant* of search to any constable, chief of police or other police officer, commanding him immediately to search the premises or place in which it is alleged such liquor is deposited, and to seize such liquor with the vessels in which it is contained, and securely keep the same until final action is had thereon, and return the warrant with his doings thereon within ten days from the issuing thereof, to the same justice, alderman or magistrate issuing said warrant.

SEC. 23. No warrant shall issue for the search of a dwelling house unless a tavern, hotel, restaurant, eating house, grocery or other place of common resort is kept therein; and no warrant shall issue for the search of a dwelling house unless one of the complainants makes oath or affirmation that he has reason to believe that such liquor has been sold therein or taken therefrom for the purpose of being sold by the occupant or by his consent or permission, contrary to this act, within one month next before making such complaint, and is then kept therein for sale contrary to this act, by the person complained against. The complainant shall, in his oath or affirmation, state the facts and circumstances upon which such belief is founded, and such allegations shall be recited in the complaint and warrant.

SEC. 24. In all cases the complaint shall particularly designate, so as to identify, the building, structure and place to be searched, the liquor to be seized, the person by whom they are owned, kept or possessed and intended for sale, and shall allege the intent of such person to sell the same contrary to the provisions of this act. The warrant shall be supported by the oath or affirmation of the complainant, and shall allege that probable cause has been shown for the issuing thereof; and the place to be searched, the liquor to be seized and the person believed to be the owner, possessor or keeper of such liquor, intending to sell the same contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be set out therein by special designation, and with the same particularity as in the complaint; and the offense, both in the complaint and warrant, shall be fully, plainly and substantially described, and the complainants shall be summoned to appear as witnesses.

SEC. 25. The officer to whom the warrant is committed shall immediately pro-

ceed to search the premises and seize the liquor described in the warrant, with the casks or other vessels in which it is contained, if they are found in or upon said premises, and shall convey the same to some place of security, where he shall keep the liquor and vessels until final action is had thereon.

SEC. 26. If in the opinion of the justice, alderman or magistrate before whom the warrant is returned, the value of the liquor seized, with the vessels containing it does not exceed one hundred dollars, a written notice* under seal and signed by the justice, alderman or magistrate, shall be issued within forty eight hours after such seizure, commanding the person complained against as the keeper of the liquor seized, and all other persons claiming any interest therein or in the casks or vessels containing the same, to appear before said justice, alderman or magistrate at the time and place therein named, to answer to said complaint and show cause, if any they have, why such liquor, with the vessels containing it, should not be forfeited.

SEC. 27. The notice shall contain a description of the number and kind of vessels, the quantity and kind of liquor seized, as nearly as may be, and shall state when and where they were seized. It shall be served by any constable or police officer upon the person charged with being the keeper thereof, by leaving an attested copy of the same with him, personally or at his usual place of abode, if an inhabitant of this State, and by posting up an attested copy upon the building in which the liquor was seized, if it was found in any building, otherwise in some public place in the city, borough or township where the liquor was seized, and by publishing an attested copy at least twice in some newspaper printed in the county where the seizure is made, if there is any such paper. The posting up of the notice and the serving the same on the party complained of as keeper, and the first publication in the newspaper shall be not less than fourteen days before the time appointed for trial.

SEC. 28. If at any time appointed for trial said notice has not been duly served, or other sufficient cause appears, the trial may be postponed to some other day and place, and such further notice issued as shall supply any defect in the previous notice; and time and opportunity for trial and defense shall be given to persons interested.

* For form of warrant see Appendix F.

* For form of notice see appendix G.

SEC. 29. At the time and place designated in the notice, the person complained against, or any person claiming an interest in the liquor and vessels seized, or any part thereof, may appear and make his claim verbally or in writing, and a record of his appearance and claim shall be made, and he shall be admitted as a party on the trial. Whether a claim, as aforesaid, is made or not, the justice, alderman or magistrate shall proceed to try, hear and determine the allegations of such complaint, and whether said liquor and vessels or any part thereof are forfeited. If it appears that the liquor or any part thereof was, at the time of making the complaint, owned or kept by the person alleged therein for the purpose of being sold in violation of this act, the justice, alderman or magistrate shall render judgment that such and so much of the liquor so seized, as was so unlawfully kept, and the vessels in which it is contained, be forfeited to the commonwealth.

SEC. 30. Any liquor so forfeited, which in the opinion of said justice, alderman or magistrate is suitable for use for medicinal, chemical or mechanical purposes, shall, by the authority of the written order of the justice, alderman or magistrate, be delivered to any agent or agents appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions, as hereinafter provided for the sale of intoxicating liquor, of the city, county, borough or township in which the liquor were seized, to be sold by him, and the net proceeds paid over to the treasurer of the county. If there is no such agent in said city, county, borough or township, the same shall be delivered to any such agent in the State that the justice, alderman or magistrate may order, to be by him sold and the proceeds paid over in like manner, and the officer to whom such order is directed shall make return of his doings in the premises. Any such liquor which, in the opinion of the justice, alderman or magistrate, is not suitable for use as aforesaid, shall, by like order, be destroyed in the presence of the justice, alderman or magistrate, or in the presence of some person appointed thereby to witness such destruction, and the witness shall join with the officer in attesting the fact upon the back of the order by authority of which it was done.

SEC. 31. If it is not proved on the trial that all or part of the liquor seized was kept or deposited for sale contrary to law, the justice, alderman or magistrate shall

issue a written order to the officer, having the same in custody, to return so much thereof as was not proved to be so kept or deposited, with the vessels in which it is contained, to the place as nearly as may be from which it is taken, or to deliver the same to the person entitled to receive it; which order, after executing the same, the officer shall return to the justice, alderman or magistrate issuing the same, with his doings endorsed thereon.

SEC. 32. If no person appears and is admitted as a party, as aforesaid, or if judgment is rendered in favor of all the claimants who appear, the cost of the proceedings shall be paid as in other criminal cases. If only one party appearing fails to sustain his claim, he shall pay all the costs except the expense of seizing and keeping the liquor, and an execution shall be issued against him therefor. If judgment is rendered against two or more claimants of distinct interests in the liquor, the cost shall, according to the discretion of the justice, alderman or magistrate, be apportioned among such parties, and executions shall be issued against them severally. If such execution is not forthwith paid, the defendant therein named shall be committed to the jail of the county wherein the offense is committed, and shall not be discharged therefrom until he has paid the same, and the cost of the commitment, or until he has been imprisoned thirty days.

SEC. 33. The person claiming any such liquor whose claim is not allowed, as aforesaid, and the person complained against, shall have the right of appeal to the Court of Quarter Sessions of the county wherein the aforesaid proceedings were had, said appeal to be applied for within twenty days of the rendition of judgment, and allowed upon the party entering into recognizance to the commonwealth in the sum of five hundred dollars, with two good and sufficient sureties, to prosecute his appeal at the court appealed to, and to abide the sentence of the court thereon. On the judgment of the court after verdict, whether of forfeiture of the whole or any part of the liquor and vessels seized, or otherwise, similar proceedings shall be had as are directed in the four preceding sections.

SEC. 34. If, in the opinion of the justice, alderman or magistrate before whom a warrant is returnable, under which any liquor has been seized, the value of the liquor so seized, with the vessels containing it, exceeds one hundred dollars, a notice

shall be issued and served as directed in sections 26 and 27, except that the same shall be made returnable to the Court of Quarter Sessions to be held in the county next after the expiration of fourteen days from the time of issuing the notice, as in criminal cases now provided by law. The court before which the notice is made returnable shall have jurisdiction of the case, and may proceed therein in the manner directed in sections 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27 of this act as nearly as may be.

SEC. 35. Every mayor, burgess, alderman, justice of the peace, sheriff, deputy sheriff, chief of police, constable, or other police officer, who has any information that any intoxicating liquor are kept for sale, or are sold in any tent, shanty, hut, booth, stall, boat, or other place for selling refreshments, in any public place, on or near the grounds of any cattle show, agricultural exhibition, military muster or public gathering of any kind, within any district having accepted the provisions of this act, shall seize such liquor and the vessels in which it is contained, and arrest the keeper of such place and take him as soon as may be before some justice of the peace, alderman or magistrate, with the liquor and vessels so found and seized, and make complaint for the arrest and trial of such person, and for the seizure and confiscation of such liquor, according to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 36. Whoever is convicted of any offense under this act, in addition to the punishment herein prescribed, shall be required by the justice, alderman or magistrate, before whom he is convicted, to recognize to the commonwealth in a sum not less than one thousand nor more than two thousand dollars that he will not within one year from the time of conviction, violate any provision of this act or any law of this commonwealth, relating to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, and shall stand committed until he enters into such recognizance.

SEC. 37. All cases under this act, whether by action, indictment or complaint, which come before any court by original entry or appeal, shall take precedence in said court of all other business except those criminal cases in which the parties are actually imprisoned awaiting a trial; and the prosecuting officer shall not enter a *nolle prosequi* or grant a continuance in any such case before or after a verdict, except where the purposes of justice may require it; to be shown upon a written

motion filed in the case on behalf of the defendant, or a written statement filed by the prosecuting officer, stating the reason for a continuance; and he shall not enter a *nolle prosequi* except with the concurrence of the court. In cases under this act before the justice of the peace, alderman or magistrate, no admission of the defendant, except a plea of guilty, made in court, shall be received in the trial without the consent of the prosecutor.

SEC. 38. District attorneys shall commence suits upon all recognizances given under this act, in their respective counties, within sixty days after default entered of record, or after they have satisfactory evidence of any act which should cause a forfeiture thereof; and no suit on any recognizance shall be continued, unless for good cause satisfactory to the court. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the commencement of such suit after the expiration of said sixty days.

SEC. 39. All intoxicating liquor kept for sale, and the implements and vessels actually used in selling and keeping the same, in all districts accepting this act, and contrary to the provisions of the same, are declared to be common nuisances.

SEC. 40. All payments or compensations for intoxicating liquor sold in violation of this act, whether in money, labor or personal property, shall be held to have been received without consideration, and against law, equity and good conscience. No action of any kind shall be had or maintained in any court for the price of any liquor sold in any other State for the purpose of being brought into this commonwealth, to be here kept or sold in violation of law, under such circumstances that the vendor would have reasonable cause to believe that the purchaser entertained such illegal purpose; and all bills of exchange, promissory notes and other securities for and evidences of debt whatsoever, given in whole or in part for the price of liquor sold in violation of this act, shall be void against all persons holding the same, with notice of such illegal consideration, either direct or implied by law.

SEC. 41. No action shall be had or maintained against any sheriff, deputy sheriff, chief of police, police officer, constable or other officer, or their assistants, for executing any warrant or order issued under this act by any justice, alderman, magistrate or court competent to try the same, nor shall any action be had or maintained against any such officer for seizing, detaining or

destroying any intoxicating liquor, or the vessels containing it, unless such liquor and vessels were legally kept by the owner thereof. If any sheriff, chief of police, constable or other officer to whom any warrant, process or precept, provided for in this act, is directed, neglects or refuses to serve and execute the same, he shall, upon conviction thereof in the Court of Quarter Sessions in the county wherein he resides, be fined not less than three hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars, and it shall be a sufficient cause for removal and dismissal from office by said court. For any loss or damage arising to him, without fault or negligence on his part, in consequence of obedience to any precept, process or warrant, aforesaid, duly served, indemnity if claimed shall be claimed of the commonwealth after the loss or damage sustained, and in no other manner.

SEC. 42. If a tenant or occupant under a lawful title of any building or tenement in any district accepting this act uses such premises, or any part thereof, for the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquor, in violation of this act, such use shall annul and make void the lease or other title under which he holds, and without any act of the owner shall cause the right of possession to revert and rest in such owner; and the owner may, without process of law, make immediate entry upon the premises, or he may avail himself of the remedy now provided by law for recovering possession of demised premises.

SEC. 43. Whoever knowingly lets a building or tenement, or any part thereof owned by him or under his control, for any purpose declared to be unlawful in this act, or knowingly permits such building or tenement, or any part thereof, while under his control to be used for such purpose, or after due notice of any such use, omits to take all reasonable measures to eject therefrom the persons occupying the same as soon as it can lawfully be done, shall be deemed guilty of aiding and maintaining a nuisance, and upon conviction of the same, punished by a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned in the jail of the county wherein the offense is committed, not less than thirty days nor more than six months, or both at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 44. Upon the petition of fifty or more of the citizens of any district ac-

cepting this act to the Court of Quarter Sessions of the county in which they reside, asking for the appointment of a special police officer, for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this act by the prosecution of violators of the same, said court may appoint such officer, upon the approval of said court of a bond with sufficient sureties in the form and amount now prescribed by law for constables, such officer to possess all the power now conferred upon constables, and be amenable to all punishments prescribed by the law for the same. In case any person or persons is or are convicted of the violation of this act upon the information and complaint of such special officer, the court shall order the sum of ten dollars to be taxed as part of the taxable costs of the case, for compensation, and to be paid to such special officer.

Specially Authorized, Sales, &c.

SEC. 45. The importer of liquor of foreign production, imported under authority of the laws of the United States, may own, possess, keep or sell the same in the original packages in which it was imported and in quantities not less than the quantities in which the laws of the United States require such liquor to be imported, and if sold by him the same shall be as pure and unadulterated as when imported.

SEC. 46. Druggists or apothecaries, in districts accepting this act, may sell for medicinal purposes only, pure alcohol to other druggists, apothecaries and physicians known to be such, provided that they shall keep a book in which they shall enter the date and quantity of every sale, the name and residence of the purchaser, which book shall at all times be open to the inspection of the mayor and chief of police, or any justice, alderman or magistrate of any city or ward, the burgess or constable of any borough, constable or supervisor of any township, or two or more citizens of such city, ward, borough or township, as shall accept the provisions of this act. If a druggist or apothecary or the clerk, salesman or agent of the same is convicted of an illegal sale, he shall pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars.

SEC. 47. A chemist, artist or manufacturer, in whose art or trade they may be necessary, may keep at his place of business intoxicating liquor for use in such art, manufacture or trade, but not for sale.

Liquor Agencies.

SEC. 48. Whenever fifty of the tax-paying citizens of any district adopting this act, containing two hundred taxable inhabitants, are desirous of having an agency for the sale of intoxicating liquor in said district for medicinal, sacramental or mechanical purposes, or to be used in the promotion of science and art, and shall so petition the Court of Quarter Sessions of the county of which said district is a whole or part, stating such desire and naming a citizen of such district as being a moral, sober and reputable person, with a place or buildings particularly described as to location, size, dimensions, and how otherwise to be used or occupied, suitable for such agency, and so located as to be convenient to the inhabitants of said district, the said court shall direct its clerk to file the same and publish the said petition and signers in one or more of the newspapers in the county wherein such petition is filed; or if no paper is published in such county, then in some newspaper published in some county next adjoining; and said court shall also direct the petitioners to publish the same by six or more printed hand bills in plain type, and conspicuously posted at six or more of the most public places in said district; that on a day to be named by the said court, by rule or otherwise, not less than thirty days from the filing of the same, the said court will hear said petition. All citizens, taxpayers of said district, may, if they so desire, file a remonstrance with the clerk of said court, not less than ten days before the day appointed for such hearing, and may thereat appear in person or by counsel, and present reasons against the granting of said petition. On the day named, or at such time as the court may otherwise fix, the said petition and remonstrance may be heard by the court, and if said court shall be of the opinion that the said appointment shall be for the promotion of the general convenience and welfare of the inhabitants of said district, said court may appoint the person so named in said petition, the agent for the sale of intoxicating liquor, as herein prescribed and named in said petition within thirty days from said appointment, the person so appointed shall present his bond with two or more sureties, who shall justify before said court in the sum of one thousand dollars in the form following:

Know all men that we————as prin-

cipal, and————and————as surities, are holden and stand firmly bound to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the use of the School Board of————, in the sum of one thousand dollars, to be paid to the treasurer of said School Board, his successors or assigns, to which payment we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by those presents.

Sealed with our seals and dated this ———day of————A. D.——.

The condition of this obligation is such that whereas the above bounden————has been duly appointed an agent for the——of——to purchase intoxicating liquor and to sell the same within the said——, to be used in the arts, or for medicinal, chemical, sacramental and mechanical purposes, and no other, until the——day of——A. D.——unless sooner removed from said agency; Now, if the said——shall in all respects conform to the provisions of the law now or hereafter enacted relating to the business for which he is appointed, and to such rules and regulations as now are, or shall from time to time be established by the court making the appointment, then this obligation to be void——otherwise to remain in full force.

Which bond, when approved shall be filed with the clerk of said court, who shall keep a full record of such appointments, which shall be open to public inspection, at all reasonable times. If such bond shall not be presented or approved within the time prescribed, such appointment shall become null and void. Upon the approval of such bond, the clerk of said court shall issue, over his official seal, a certificate authorizing such agent to purchase and sell at the place and for the purpose designated, such intoxicating liquor, during the term of one year from such appointment.

SEC. 49. If any agent shall knowingly purchase or sell, or keep for sale, any impure or adulterated liquor, or shall by himself, his clerk or agent, or any person in his control or employ, in any way adulterate such liquor, he shall, upon conviction in the Court of Quarter Sessions, forfeit to the school board of the county the amount of his bond, be removed from office and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years. And if any person employed by such agent violates any provision of this section he shall be liable to the same imprisonment. If the said agent shall by himself or by any person in his control or employ, violate

ny other of the provisions of this act, e shall, upon conviction, forfeit his bonds to the school board, as aforesaid, and suffer the fines and penalties prescribed in section nine for a common seller.

SEC. 50. Each agent shall keep an account of all purchases of liquor made by him, and shall specify the kinds and quantity purchased, the price paid, and the person or persons of whom purchased, and the dates of the purchases; and shall also keep a regular account of all the forfeited intoxicating liquor delivered to him for sale, by order of any justice, alderman or magistrate. He shall keep a book, and keep therein the date of every sale made by him, the person to whom sold, the kind, quantity and price thereof, which in no case shall exceed twenty per cent. in advance of the price paid for the same, and the purpose for which it was sold, substantially in the following form:

DATE.	NAME	RESIDENCE	KIND AND QUANT'Y.	PURPOSE OF USE.	PRICE
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which book shall at all times be open to the inspection of the mayor, alderman, burgess, justices of the peace, constables, or two or more respectable citizens, within the usual hours of business in such district.

SEC. 51. Every such agent, at the expiration of said term, or removal from office, or in case of his death, his heirs, executors or administrators, shall have the right to sell to his successor or any other like agent, for the same purposes and uses, all liquor remaining on hand at such time, with the vessels, bottles or casks, or other appliances used in the conduct of such agency, without violation of this act.

SEC. 52. Whoever, purchasing intoxicating liquor of any agent, intentionally makes a false statement regarding the use to which the liquor is intended to be applied, shall, upon conviction, pay a fine of not less than five nor more than twenty dollars.

Manufacture.

SEC. 53. Any person of good moral character residing in any district accepting this act, or who at the adoption of this act was a manufacturer of intoxicating liquor therein, who may be desirous of manufacturing intoxicating liquor in said district, and to sell the same in quantities not less than one barrel of thirty-two gallons, or to be used in the arts or for mechanical or for chemical purposes, may, by

petition to the Court of Quarter Sessions of the county wherein he resides, setting forth specifically the building or buildings to be used for such purposes, together with the location and dimensions of such building or buildings, and shall, with his petition, file his bond with two or more sureties deemed sufficient after justification by the court, in the sum of two thousand dollars in the manner following:

Know all men, that we———as principal, and———and———as sureties are holden and stand firmly bound to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the use of the county of———in the sum of two thousand dollars, to be paid to the treasurer of said county, his successors or assigns, to which payment we bind our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our seals and dated this ——day of———A. D.———

The condition of this obligation is such that whereas the above bounden———has been duly authorized by the Court of Quarter Sessions of the county of———to manufacture intoxicating liquor at the ——of———and to sell the same in quantities not less than one barrel of thirty two gallons, to be used in the arts, or for mechanical or chemical purposes, or in any quantity to duly authorized agents of districts where this act is in force until the———day of———A. D.———unless such authority is sooner revoked or annulled: Now, if said———shall in all respects, conform to the provisions of law relating to the business which he is authorized as above to pursue, and shall violate no law of the commonwealth touching the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, during the term for which he is authorized to manufacture such liquors, as above mentioned, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force.

The said court shall, upon receiving said petition, accompanied by said bond, direct its clerk to file the same, and publish the said petition and bond in one or more newspapers published in the county wherein said petition is filed, or if no newspaper is published in said county, in some paper published in a county next adjoining, and shall also direct the petitioner to publish the said petition and a copy of the bond offered, with the proposed sureties' names, by six or more printed hand-bills in plain type, and conspicuously posted in six or more of the public places of said

district; that on a day to be named by said court, by rule or otherwise, not less than thirty days from the filing of the same the said court will hear said petition. All citizens, tax payers of said district, may, if they so desire, file a remonstrance to the granting of said petition and the accepting of such bond, specifically stating reasons for such remonstrance, with the clerk of said court not less than ten days before the day appointed for such hearing, and may thereat appear either in person or by counsel, and present reasons against the granting of said petition and acceptance of such bond; on the day named, or at such time as the court may otherwise fix the said petition and remonstrance, may be heard by the court; and if the court shall then be of the opinion that the appointment shall be for the promotion of the general convenience and welfare of said district, the said court, if approving said bond, shall so endorse said bond and direct its clerk to issue to the petitioner so authorized a certificate giving him authority to manufacture and to sell intoxicating liquor as aforesaid at such place for the period of one year from the granting of said petition.

SEC. 54. If the principal in the aforesaid bond commits a breach of any condition of the same, or violates any of the provisions of this act, upon conviction thereof, his certificate shall thereupon become void and his bond forfeited, and he shall not thereafter be authorized to manufacture or sell intoxicating liquor within any district accepting this act. Upon such conviction

the treasurer of the county wherein conviction is had shall sue out the said bond, and upon payment or recovery shall pay the same into the county treasury.

SEC. 55. Every such manufacturer shall keep a book, which shall at all times be open to the inspection of the court authorizing him to manufacture, in which he shall enter the date of every sale of intoxicating liquor made by him, the name of the purchaser, his residence, and the quantity and kind of liquor sold, and if exported, the place to which exported and the name of the consignee, substantially in the following form :

DATE.	NAME.	NAME OF PURCHASER.	RESIDENCE OF PURCHASER.	QUANTITY AND KIND OF LIQUOR.	NAME OF CONSIGNEE.	PURPOSE OF USE.
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General Provisions, &c.

SEC. 56. The word "intoxicating," as used in this act, shall be construed to mean and apply to any liquor used as a beverage, fermented, brewed or distilled, which may contain alcohol, and the word "liquor" shall be construed to mean either one or more of differing kinds of such liquors or called by different names.

SEC. 57. The word "district," as used in this act, shall be taken to apply to and include any county, city or ward of a city, borough or ward of a borough or township, accepting the provisions of this act, as prescribed therein.

APPENDIX.

FORMS OF PROCEDURE.

D

A complaint under section twenty-two of this act may be in form substantially as follows:

To A. B., esq., (a justice of the peace, alderman or magistrate) in the _____ of _____ and county of _____ the complaint of the undersigned, residents of _____ county of _____ sheweth: that at a certain place in said _____ in the county of _____ (here insert description of shop, house or other place, describing the same as nearly as may be) certain liquor to wit: (here insert a description of the liquor, describing the same as nearly as may be) is owned (or kept, as the same may be) by one C. D. _____ of the _____ in the county of _____ and is intended by said C. D. to be sold in violation of "The Temperance Law" of _____ entitled, An Act for the suppression of the, etc., etc. Wherefore these complainants pray your honor to issue a warrant of search, that said place may be searched and said liquor seized and disposed of according to law.

The justice of the peace, alderman or magistrate, to whom such complaint is made, having administered to the complainants the oath or affirmation required by section twenty-two, may certify on such complaint his finding thereon in form substantially as follows:

E

The form of finding required by section twenty-two, may be substantially as follows:

(County of _____ on this _____ day of _____ A. D. _____. Personally appeared E. F. and G. H. residents in said _____ of _____ and county of _____ being of full age and presented to me the foregoing complaint, by them signed, and made solemn oath (or affirmation, as the case may be) before me, that they have reason to believe and do believe all the allegations in said complaint to be substantially true; whereupon I find that

probable cause exists for said complaint, and (in case a dwelling house, etc., is to be searched) and the said _____ one of said complainants having on his oath (or affirmation) before me declared that he has reason to believe, and does believe, that within one month next before the making of said complaint, intoxicating liquor has been sold in violation of "Temperance Law," approved _____ day of _____ A. D. _____, for the suppression of intemperance, in said house, or in some dependency thereof, by the person accused, in the complaint aforesaid, (or by his consent or permission,) upon the facts and circumstances disclosed by said _____ to me, I am of the opinion that he has adequate cause for such belief.

A. B.,

Justice of the Peace.

(Or alderman or magistrate as the case may be.)

F

A warrant, issued pursuant to section twenty-two may be in form substantially as follows:

To the _____ of the _____ county of _____ Greeting:

WHEREAS, E. F., G. H., residents of _____ county of _____ being of full age, have before me made their written complaint that in a certain place in said _____ to wit: (here insert description of shop, house or other place, describing the same as nearly as may be,) certain liquor, to wit: (here insert a description of the liquor as nearly as may be) is owned (or kept, as the case may be) by C. D., of _____ of _____ county of _____ and is intended by said C. D., to be sold in violation of the Temperance Law, entitled "An act for the suppression of the manufacture, &c., &c.," approved _____ day of _____ A. D., and whereas, said complainants having before me made solemn oath (or affirmation) that they have reason to believe, and do believe to be substantially true, the allegations in said complaint; and whereas, I do

find that probable cause exists for such complaint, and (in case a dwelling house, &c., is to be searched, and the said—— one of the complainants, having on his oath (or affirmation) before me, declared that he has reason to believe, and does believe, that within one month next before the making of said complaint, intoxicating liquor has been sold, in violation of the Temperance Law, entitled an "Act for the suppression, &c., &c.," approved——day of——A. D., in said house or in some dependency thereof by the person accused in the complaint aforesaid, or by his consent or permission upon the facts and circumstances disclosed by said——to me, I am of the opinion that he has adequate cause for such belief: now therefore, by authority of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, you are commanded to make an immediate and thorough search of the said place, and to seize said liquor and the vessels containing it, and to securely keep the same until final action be had thereon.

Hereof fail not, but due return make.
Dated at——county of——this——
day of——A. D. A. B.

Justice of the Peace.

(Or alderman or magistrate, as the case may be.)

G

The form of notice required by sections 26 and 27.

To C. D., of the——of——county of——and to all others to whom it may concern. Greeting:

WHEREAS, Pursuant to the provisions of the Temperance Law, entitled "An act for the suppression of the manufacture, &c., &c.," upon due complaint, dated——, and upon warrant duly issued upon said complaint, certain liquor with the vessels containing it, (describe the liquor and vessels with reasonable certainty) was seized at (describe the place as nearly as may be) in the——of——county of——on the——day of——A. D.——by (name of officer) a (sheriff, special officer, policeman, constable or other officer as the case may be,) which said liquor and vessels were seized, because it is alleged in said complaint, that said liquor was owned (or kept) by some person with intent that said liquor should be sold contrary to law; and whereas, the said liquor if so owned or kept with said intent, is liable to forfeiture; now you, the said C. D., and all others whom it may concern are hereby summoned to appear before me at——of——county of——on the——day of——A. D., at——o'clock in the——room, then and there to show cause, if any you have, why said liquor and vessels should not be adjudged forfeited.

Dated at——of——county of——this——day of——A. D. A. B.,
Justice of the Peace.